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SHEFFIELD GLOSSARY SUPPLEMENT.

A SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
SHEFFIELD GLOSSARY

BY
SIDNEY OLDALL ADDY, M.A.

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P R E F A C E .

THIS supplement contains the words collected by me during the time—nearly three years—which has elapsed since the publication of the *Sheffield Glossary*. The present vocabulary includes many rare and curious words, not a few of which are here printed for the first time.

The strong influence which the Norsemen have had in moulding the language of this most southern part of the county of York may be traced both in living words and ancient field-names. Enough evidence has been left to make it clear that they settled here in considerable numbers, and kept a permanent hold on the soil. Indeed, we have the express statement of the Domesday Book that the great manor or community of Hallam, with its lordly hall* and its sixteen dependent berewicks, or barley-farms, was held by a Danish jarl.† I select a few examples from the dialect to illustrate that statement :—

SHEFFIELD DIALECT.

OLD NORSE.
(Represented by Old Icelandic.)

Byrlaw, <i>a district with a byrlaw court</i>	*Býjar-lög.
Duff, <i>the rump</i>	Döff.
Helder, <i>rather</i>	Heldr.
Hoge, <i>a call to sheep</i>	Ho.
Lay, <i>to mix</i>	Laga.
Mort o' folks, <i>many people</i>	Margt fólk.
Mun, <i>the mouth</i>	Munnr.
Quirk, <i>an inner angle</i>	Kverk.
Seea, <i>behold!</i>	Sjá.
Slape, <i>slippery</i>	Sleipr.
Skuggon, <i>to grow dim</i>	Skyggja.
Sparken (in <i>Sparken Well</i>)	Spákona (<i>sibyl</i>).

* See p. v.

† Waltheof, in Old Norse Val-þjófr, a word which, according to Cleasby and Vigfusson, means 'Welsh thief,' or 'foreign thief.' The descendants of Waltheof were called Val-þýfingar. According to the same authority, 'in England such names were frequent; in Iceland they first appear in families connected with the British Isles; Val-þjófr in the Landnåma is evidently borrowed from the English.'

The most certain evidence, however, is to be found in field-names of Norse origin, as, for example, in the very common Storth (storð), woody ground.

That Hallamshire was essentially a Danish, otherwise a Scandinavian, settlement, is a fact which can be proved by an abundance of testimony. Some important particulars on this point will be found under the words *Dannikins* and *Copman Holes* in the following pages, and the reader may also be referred to the place-name *Sisely Tor*, though that is just outside the district now known as Hallamshire. If I am right in supposing that the ancient inhabitants of Bradfield, or some of them, were called the *Dæna-cyn*, or Danish tribe,* some interesting conclusions follow. It was the Danes who established the laws of Hallamshire, for the townships or divisions called byrlaws still exist in Bradfield, Ecclesfield, and Sheffield. It was also with reference to the Danes, or by their influence, that many local names were given. Take, for example, Roystymore in Worrall, which is represented in Old Norse as *hrjóstug-mór*, barren moor. A much more interesting name is Oughtibridge. That place is written *Uhtinabrig* in the year 1161,† and is now pronounced *ootibridge*. Förstemann mentions an old German place-name, *Uhtina-bacch*, as occurring in a document of the year 747, and thinks that it may mean 'eastern valley.' If *Uhtina-bacch* means 'eastern valley,' *Uhtina-brig* means 'eastern bridge.' In Old English *uhte* is the dawn; in Old Norse it is *óttá*, so that *óttu-bryggja*, dawn bridge, eastern bridge, would be well represented by the popular pronunciation *ootibridge*. Moreover, the name appears as *Ota-bridge* in 1574.‡ But does *uhte* or *óttá* mean the east, as well as the dawn? There are no examples of such a use in the dictionaries, but, inasmuch as both in Latin and Greek *Eos* or *ἠώς*, the dawn, also means the east, we may, with the highest probability, if not with certainty, attribute the same use to *uhte* and *óttá* in the Germanic dialects.

* See *Dannikins* in the Supplement.

† Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 82.

‡ Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 12.

This explanation of Oughtibridge is confirmed by another interesting local name. Exactly opposite to Oughtibridge is a place called Westnall, which was formerly a byrlaw of Bradfield, and was spelt Westmundhalch in 1403. In Old English this would be *west-mund-health*, and I take it to mean 'west point rock,' in contradistinction to the 'eastern bridge.' 'The Norwegian system of dividing the "points of the compass" was carried to Iceland, and the division of the day into watches, which was founded upon it, the classical hour-system being unknown. On each farm there are on the horizon traditional day-marks (rocks, jutting crags, and the like) which roughly point out, when the sun gets over them, that such a division of the day has begun.*' Cleasby and Vigfusson quote an Icelandic writer of the 11th century, who speaks of the sun being 'in the midway place between the west and north-west' (i miðmunda-stað vestrs ok útnorðrs).† If we take Bradfield as the home of the *Dæna-cyn*, Oughtibridge and Westmundhalch would not only indicate the places of the rising and the setting sun; they would also mark the eastern and western limits of the settlement whose place of assembly was the Bailey Hill.

The place-name Hallam points back to the great wooden palace of a Danish king or jarl. In Old English the word would be *æt heallum*, the hall, in Old Norse *at hallum*, the preposition being dropped as usual, and the datival suffix retained. The *höll* or *hall* of the Norsemen was always a king's, or an earl's, palace.‡

But the population of Hallamshire contained another element besides the Danish. There were at least *two* market crosses in Sheffield, one of which, called the Irish Cross, is mentioned in a deed of the year 1499, and is, of course, far older than that. I cannot go into the evidence on this subject here, as I hope to do another time, but I will merely assert

* Powell and Vigfusson's *Icelandic Reader*, p. 339.

† *Lexicon*, s.v.

‡ Cleasby and Vigfusson, s.v.

that these crosses point to distinct tribal divisions. The neighbourhood of the Irish Cross is still the Celtic quarter of Sheffield, as it has been from immemorial time, and there are hundreds of people yet living who well remember the 'Scotland Feast' (not Scotland *Street* feast), which used to be held in this quarter of the town, attended by some picturesque and remarkable ceremonies. It is evident, for reasons which need not be more fully stated now, that 'Scotland' here means Irish land, Celtic land. Since these sheets were sent to press I have obtained the following names of the current coin of the realm which are used in the Celtic quarter of Sheffield, by which I mean the district embracing West Bar, Spring Street, and Scotland Street:—

MEG, a halfpenny. This appears as *mag* in Hotten's *Dictionary of Slang*.

CHESTER, a penny. Halliwell mentions a small Scotch coin known as a *seskar*. If we could substitute the first *s* in *seskar* for the *ch* in *chester*, we should get *sester*, which would be the Latin *sestertius*, a coin worth about twopence of our money.

DEUCE, twopence. Latin *duos*, accusative of *duo*. Compare the *deuce* in dice or cards. 'The two or the duce, *De twee ofte deus*.'—Hexham's *Dutch Dictionary*, 1675. The word appears in Hotten's *Dictionary of Slang*.

THRUMMER, threepence. Compare the Old Frisian *thrimena*, a third part. The word appears in Hotten's *Dictionary of Slang*.

TANNER, sixpence. The word appears in Hotten's *Dictionary of Slang*.

DEENAR, a shilling. Latin *dēnarius*. If we take this Roman silver coin as containing sixteen asses its value would be nearly thirteen pence.

HALF-A-NICKER, or HALF-A-THICKUN, half a sovereign.

THICKUN, or QUID, a sovereign. Taking the two words *nicker* and *thickun* together, one might hazard a guess that the original word was A.S. *þicce*, thick, and that some such phrase as *þiccu feoh* represented in Anglo-Saxon the Latin *solidus nummus*, the word *feoh* being omitted as *nummus* was in the Latin. The Roman *solidus* was at first worth about twenty-five *denarii*, but it was afterwards reduced nearly one half. 'Thick un' and 'quid' appear in Hotten's *Dictionary of Slang*.

When I first received this list of coins I was told that the words were only used by the inhabitants of the Irish quarter. I find, however, upon enquiry, that all the words except *deenar*, a shilling, which is the most remarkable of all, are either recorded in dictionaries of slang, or are known to the

inhabitants of other parts of Sheffield. These names, or most of them, seem to be the remains of ancient language, and I think they can hardly be regarded as the newly-made words of thieves, or as the cant terms of the betting ring. In the adjacent villages and the outskirts of Sheffield most of the words are entirely unknown, and it is certain that they are far more frequently used in what I have called the Celtic quarter than elsewhere. Indeed, the inhabitants of this quarter expressly claim the words as peculiar to themselves. Would it be too much to suggest that such a word as *deonar* affords evidence in support of the opinion that the Celtic population of Great Britain spoke Latin? It is remarkable that in Sheffield this population should have occupied a quarter of their own for ages. It is still more remarkable that they should use names for the current coin which are, in part at least, of Roman origin.

A friend tells me that when he was a boy, fifty years ago, there were people living in this quarter of the town who spoke what he described as 'gipsy language, or Romany.' In particular, he remembers two men, living in Spring Street, who made toys and apparatus for conjurors, and who spoke a jargon which he could not in the least understand, all that he remembers being the word *nomp*, which occurred very often.

The mythological names which will be found in this Supplement are: Robin Hood (*s. v.* Arbourthorne), Nanny Button-cap (Nanna, the moon goddess?), Old Harry, the Old Lad or the Old One, Hob Thrust, Mally Bent, The Megs (maids); Nabs, Nicker, Nickerbore, Tom Dockin, Tommy Raw-head, Raw-head-and-bloody-bones.

The names of the fingers and toes present some points of interest to the philologist.

It may be said by some that I ought to have postponed the publication of this additional matter for a few years longer. By doing so I should, doubtless, have obtained many more words, but last summer I had the pleasure of meeting Dr.

Murray, who encouraged me to bring out a Supplement. The progress of the *New English Dictionary*, to say nothing of the projected *Dialect Dictionary*, makes it desirable that work of this kind should not be long postponed.

I wish I could have given a better account of the pronunciation. I know the importance of that, but my ignorance of the glossic notation has prevented me from doing it in a manner which would satisfy the student of language.

I have to thank numerous friends who have taken an interest in this subject, and have supplied words or sentences for the Supplement. Without their aid I could have done little. The thanks of the Dialect Society are especially due to Mr. William Furness of Whirlow Hall, who has brought more interesting words to my notice than any other contributor. Mr. J. Marsden, of Stocksbridge in Bradfield, Mrs. F. P. Smith of Barnes Hall, Mr. J. G. Ronksley, Mr. Joseph Senior, Mr. William Singleton, Mr. Thomas Rowbotham, Mr. T. R. Ellin, Mr. F. J. Smith, Mr. Levi Thompson, Mr. Froggatt of Eyam, Mr. Joshua Wortley, and Mr. Frank Bowman have also contributed words. It need hardly be added that every word not actually heard by me, but first suggested by a friend or contributor, has been verified before its admission into these pages.

S. O. A.

SHEFFIELD, *May*, 1891.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE SHEFFIELD GLOSSARY.

ABELESS [aibless], *adj.* incompetent, careless, listless, awkward.

‘A poor *abeless* thing.’

ABRAM. To ‘sham *Abram*’ is to pretend sickness.

‘He’s shamming *Abram*; there’s nowt matter wi’ him.’

ACKERMETUT, ACKERMETOOTA, ACKERMANTUT,
sb. liquid manure. I have only heard the last form of the word once. The word is well known to old farmers about Sheffield.

Halliwell mentions *aqua acuta* as occurring in an old medical MS., and meaning a composition used for cleaning armour. In Derbyshire, old wash, lant, netting, or urine, was used for scouring floors, pewter, &c. It was also mixed with lime and used for dressing wheat before it was sown.

ADAM LANDS, in Norton; mentioned in a deed dated 1683.

AINDED WHEAT, wheat with bearded chaff.

ALE-HOOF, *sb.* the ground ivy.

At Eyam it is, or was, used in the brewing of ale instead of hops. See *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 250.

ALE-SOP, *sb.* a drunkard.

ALLAS, the name of some fields, or of a portion of land near Broomhead Hall, Bradfield, on the north side of Wigtwizzle. O. M. ‘The Hallowes’ in Dronfield is pronounced *t’ allus*, or *t’ allas*, the accent being on the first syllable, which is pronounced like the first syllable in ‘alley.’ Gothic *alhs*, a temple, high place?

I venture to make this suggestion because in deeds of the 13th century ‘The Hallowes’ is written *Hallehes* and *Haleghes*. (Pegge’s *Beauchief Abbey*, pp. 39, 180.) Förstemann, under the word *alah*, Gothic *alhs*, gives *Alehes-felt*, which may be compared with ‘Hellos Field’ in Bradfield, mentioned in Harrison’s *Survey*, 1637. Grimm, when writing of *alah*, temple, mentions Förstemann’s *Halazes-stat*, which he thinks should be *Halahes-stat*. That is exactly the same as the *Hallehes* of Pegge’s old charter. *Allas* and ‘The Hallowes’ are both on the summits of hills.

ANCAR, a place in Bradfield near Cooper Carr, and between Waldershelf and Broomhead Hall. O. M.

ANDEFIELD, in Dronfield.

'Another close called *Andefield*.' Deed dated 1647.

ANDREW GREEN, near Peter Wood in Nether Hallam. O. M.

'Adjacent is *Andrew Lane*.'

ANDREW WOOD, in Bradfield, on the south-west side of Dale Dike Reservoir. O. M.

ANKERBOLD, a place near Chesterfield.

A.S. *āncor*, a hermit, anchorite; and *bold*, a house. Compare *āncor-stūw*, a hermit's cell.

ANNALE, *v.* See NALE.

ANNET HOUSE, near Haychatter in Bradfield. O. M.
Annet Bridge and *Annet Lane* are adjacent.

Harrison, in his *Survey*, dated 1637, mentions *Annat* Field in Ecclesfield.

APPERKNOWLE, a hamlet in the parish of Dronfield, between Cold-Aston and Unstone.

Apperknowle is the highest ground in the neighbourhood, and is a bleak, cold, windy place. Part of the land still remains uninclosed. It can hardly be *appel-cnoll*, for the apple would scarcely grow on such a place, unless we are to take *appel* as meaning fruit generally, such as blackberries, or bilberries. Apperknowle, however, appears as *Appulknolle* in a deed dated 1419 (*Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vi., 68.) This is the oldest spelling known to me, but a century later it appears as *Apernoll* and *Aperknoll*. (Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, pp. 102, 104.) There is a place called Appletree Knoll on high ground in Ashover, Derbyshire.

ARBOURTHORNE, a place so called. It is at the south-east end of 'Norfolk Park,' Sheffield. Harrison mentions '*Arbor thorne* hurst.'

It is said that a thorn formerly grew there under which the mythical Robin Hood once took shelter. He shot an arrow therefrom which stuck fast in the church door at Sheffield—a mile off. This was told to me by a gentleman whose father (born nearly 100 years ago) lived close to the spot and who used to tell the story.

ASLASH, *adv.* aside, out of the way. Accented on the last syllable.

'Come stan' *aslash*,' *i.e.*, stand out of the way.

ASPALET HILL, a hill lying between Totley and Holmesfield. A.S.* *aspa-hlil*, hill of aspen trees? Cf. O. Icel. *Espi-hóll*.

ASSIDUE, *sb.* copperas water used for blacking the edges of boots.

Mummers at Christmas, not being able to afford gold leaf, decked their bright and coloured garments with the thin metallic leaf known as *assidue*. People speak of 'working for *assidue*' as equivalent to working for nothing.

ASWISH, *adv.* aslant. The accent is on the last syllable.

'Now don't cut that truss of hay all *aswish*.'

AUDIT [ordit], *sb.* an adit, approach, access; a sough or level in a mine.

AWARNT, *v.* to assure, to warrant. Apparently a shortening of *awarrant*.

'Tha'll get up here, I'll *awarnt* thee.'

BAGE, *sb.* a ditch, or a sunk fence with a ditch, dividing one field from another. See *Bache* in the *New Eng. Dict.* For the lengthened vowel compare *MOGE* below.

BANGLE, *v.* to squander or fritter away.

BARE-MUCK, *sb.* the refuse thrown from the stone upon which the bone handles of knives are ground. The word is accented on the first syllable.

BARING, the upper crust or soil which covers the stone contained in a quarry.

BARK, *v.* to boast.

BARLEY-MUNG, *sb.* barley-meal mixed with milk or water to fatten fowls or pigs.

BARM-FEAST, *sb.* a yearly entertainment given or held in an ale-house.

'At *Barm-feast* an' at t' wake.'

Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 54.

A *barm-feast* is held every year on the Saturday after the 25th of June (Cold-Aston feast) at a place called Blackamoor, between Cold-Aston and Eckington. It is held in an old roadside inn.

The following explanation has been supplied to me from five independent sources:—The innkeeper formerly brewed his own ale, and, of course, had *barm* to dispose of. This was readily sold to customers, and all who were accustomed to fetch it were expected to attend a yearly feast, which consisted of a good tea, followed by a dance. The feast was attended by women as well as men, and the women appeared in their finest costume. Some say that the feast was intended by way of recompense to the innkeeper, who often gave barm away to poor people, and so got no payment for it. I do not find that these feasts are ever held in the town of Sheffield, but they are common in the villages of North Derbyshire.

The following answer was given to a query in the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*:—All the villagers bought their barm from the village ale-house; and it became a very general custom for the landlord to make a yearly feast or tea-party for his regular barm customers. This feast was, of course, a more or less pretentious affair. When the guests were numerous, and the host given to hospitality, it was a grand festivity, followed by dancing and the other usual accompaniments of a village festival. If it was only a small house it would be merely a 'tea,' but large or small each house had its yearly barm feast. When the good old custom of home brewing died out, and the enormous brewing monopolies began to grow, there were no barm customers to entertain; but the old feast is, in many places, still kept up, under the old name; though now the guests generally pay for their feast; but, in some cases, the landlord still gives the treat yearly to his regular ale customers.

BARROW, *sb.* a long flannel petticoat; a baby's first dress.

BASFORD or **BASTOP HILL**, a field in Handsworth Wood-house, near Sheffield.

BASTARD, *adj.* female. People speak of a *bastard* ash, oak, &c. As applied to a child it often means puny, small, ill-formed, and has no reference to illegitimate birth. An ill-thriven tree or shrub is also called a *bastard*.

BATTLE-TWIG, *sb.* an earwig.

BEAN-YARD, the name of a field in Ashover, Derbyshire. From *been*, the old plural of 'bee.' Harrison mentions 'hive yard' adjoining a house in Ecclesfield, and 'beane yard' in Sheffield.

BEARD, *v.* to make smooth?

A *bearding-stone* is a stone used by scythe-grinders to make a scythe smooth after the first or rough grinding on the grind-stone. The *bearding-stone* comes from Ashover, and consists of fine hard grit. The application of the *bearding-stone* is a process intermediate between rough grinding and the final glazing or finishing. See **WHITENING-STONE**.

BEAST, *sb.* an ox or other animal of the bovine kind as distinguished from sheep or other animals. When a butcher is said to have so many *beasts* in his shop, what is meant is that he has so many cows, bullocks, &c., as distinguished from sheep.

BED-CHURN, *sb.* the person who remains longest in bed on the morning of Shrove Tuesday.

The word *bed-churn* is also applied to the boy who is the last to enter school on the morning of that day. At Eyam this boy used to be tied to a form or bench and taken to be ducked in a trough at some distance from the school.

BEEF-EATER. I am told that there were formerly twelve persons associated in some way with the Cutlers' Company at Sheffield, but not members of the company, who were called *beef-eaters*.

BEGGAR'S INKLE, broad tape.

BELFIT. There is a field called '*Belfit* Townfield,' containing one acre and one perch, in Whittington, near Chesterfield. Another field called '*Upper* Townfield,' and containing 1a. 1r. 1p., lies alongside *Belfit* Townfield. They are long narrow strips, and are evidently survivals of 'acres' in an open field called the Townfield. '*Belfitt*' occurs as a surname in Sheffield.

The termination *fit* stands for *thwaite* (O. Icel. *þveit*, a piece of land, a piece cut off) as in Butterthwaite in Ecclesfield and in Giltthwaite near Rotherham, which are popularly known as Butter-fit and Gil-fit. The prefix in *Belfit* may be O. Icel. *bil*, an open space.

BELL-TINKER, v. to beat. To *bell-tinker* a boy is to thrash him.

BELLY-WARKS, sb. a term used in the game of marbles when the player holds his taw against his belly, and, without moving his hand therefrom, shoots at his opponent's taw.

BELOW MEADOW, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1683.

BEN. A close in Stannington is known as '*Near Ben* Field.'

BEN-LEATHER, sb. a leather which gets an extra hammering; a leather of a superior kind. The *New Engl. Dict.* has *ben-leather*, but it is *ben-leather* in the Sheffield dialect.

'You are to send to Wood of the Worldes end & who is to pay you ten pounce in *ben leather*.'—Letter from Sir W. Savelle, dated 1643, in *Gatty's Hunter's Hallamshire*, p. 138.

BERRIS CROFT, a close in Stannington.

BERRISTERS TOR, a hill or rock on Bradfield Moors. O. M. *Low Tor* and *Howshaw Tor* are near.

BETANY, sb. a bunch of small twigs put inside a mash-tub, and forming a kind of rude sieve. See **BETANY** in *Sheffield Glossary*.

BINGE, v. to soak a cask in water so as to stop the leaking. This is a Derbyshire word, the word used near Sheffield being *beam*.

BISHOP'S THUMB, *sb.* a kind of pear.

BITHAMS, a deep valley through which the Don flows, lying between Wharncliffe Side and Deepcar. The word appears to be equivalent to *bottom* used in the sense of valley or low-lying land. The English 'bottom' is etymologically akin to the Greek *πυθμῖν*.

BLACK BARKS.

'Whatever *black barks* there are in little Parke Banke or in Gullet Topps' shall be reserved.—Deed dated 1687, affecting timber at Beauchief.

BLACK HEDGE, a field in Darnall. Deed of 1703.

BLAGGS, *sb. pl.* blackberries.

This word is used in Penistone. I have not heard the word myself, and it does not appear to be known in Sheffield.

BLIKKEN [blicken], *v.* to shine. A.S. *blican*, M.E. *bliken*.
'The sun *blikkens* on the windows.'

BLĪND, *adj.* blind.

BLOSSOM, *sb.* a woman of bad character.

BOD. 'The *Bod*' is the name of a narrow valley at the foot of 'Limb Pitts Hill,' Dore. A small stream flows through the valley. Compare *Bodley*.

'The *Bod*' was part of the unclosed lands of the township of Dore, and I am told that two old cottages were built on the waste.

BOGGERY SLADES, a place lying to the west of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. The earliest quotation of the word *bog* in the *New Eng. Dict.* is 1515. *Boggery* seems to be an adjective formed from *bog*. Compare **STAINERY CLOUGH** below.

BONNY, *sb.* a swathe rake.

BOOST, *sb.* a stall for cows.

The word is sometimes used in a secondary sense, as when a father, playing with his children, says 'Come into t' *boost*,' that is 'Come between my knees.'

BOOSY PASTURE, land adjoining the homestead or farmhouse.

On a change of tenancy the outgoing tenant has the privilege of retaining or using between the second day of February and the third day of March certain land adjoining the buildings on his farm. This is called *boosy pasture*.

BOSGIN, *sb.* a loose half-boot. 'Breeches and *bosgins*' is often used to describe breeches with loose leggings attached to them. Old Spanish *boszegui*?

BRASSES, *sb. pl.* iron pyrites found mixed with coal.

BRASSING IN, *pres. part.* acting vigorously.

BRAY FURLONG or **BREFF FURLONG**, a field in Greenhill, near Sheffield. 'Bray' is equivalent to 'brae,' a hill-side.

BREADTH, *sb.* quantity. A.S. *bred*, superficies.

A man who was inquiring as to the quantity of some land said to me 'What *breadth* is there?'

BREAK, *v.* to recall, to bring back to memory; only used as in the quotation.

'That just *breaks* my dream.' This is said when some incident or topic of conversation recalls to the mind a recent dream.

BREDDY DOLES, the name of a small farm near Ronsit Moor, Dore. A.S. *bráde dālas*, broad pieces.

An old house and buildings which formerly stood in this place disappeared about the year 1860.

BREST BARN, the name of a field at Norton Lees. Deed dated 1594.

BRIDLE-GATE, *sb.* a wooden gate with a wooden latchet at the end of a *riding*, or cleared road, in a wood.

BROGGING, a place in Bradfield. O. M. A moor called *Brogging Moss* is adjacent. O. Icel. *brok*, bad, black grass; and *eng*, a meadow?

BROK [brock], preterite of the verb 'to break.'

BRUSTEN CROFT, the name of a portion of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. *Brusten Croft Spring*, *Brusten Croft Slack*, and *Brusten Croft Ridge* are adjacent.

BUCKER, *sb.* a large square-faced hammer used by Derbyshire lead-miners for breaking lead ore into small pieces.

BUCK-STICK, *sb.* a fop, a smart young man.

BULL-WEEK, the week before Christmas in Sheffield.

Hunter, in his *Hallamshire Glossary*, 1829, defines *bull-week* as 'The week before Christmas, in which the work-people at Sheffield in the iron manufactures push their strength to the utmost, allowing themselves scarcely any rest, and earning twice as much as in an ordinary week, to prepare for the rest and enjoyment of Christmas.' It is true that the cutler works harder than usual during this week, and attempts have been

made to show that the origin of the phrase is to be found in the strength of a bull. Hunter, however, thinks that *bull* here means 'large.' But such phrases as 'they've gotten t' bull by t' tail,' or 'they've gotten t' bull dahn,' which are used by Sheffield workmen when speaking of *bull-week*, show clearly that the immediate origin of the phrase is to be found in the old practice of bull-baiting. The following curious account has been given to me by one of the oldest inhabitants of Sheffield: 'At the end of the last century a master, who had a large order for knives on hand, told his workmen that if they got their work done before Christmas *they should have a bull cut up amongst them.* The bull accordingly was fetched from Tideswell.' Now it happens that at the bull-baiting held at Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, the body of the baited bull, after it had been killed, was *cut up and given to the poor.* At Tutbury the body was divided amongst the 'minstrels.' We see, therefore, that the tradition about the master dividing a bull amongst his workmen is right in the main point. The custom is a relic of the time when bulls were sacrificed by the village priest, and, after due oblations made to the gods, their bodies divided amongst the people. Such sacrifices seem to have degenerated into bull-baitings. We may compare the Old Norse *blót-naut*, a bull to be sacrificed. With regard to customs showing that bulls were once sacrificed in England, see *Antiquarian Repertory*, 1808, iii., 282, 338; Brand's *Popular Antiq.*, 1849, ii., 65; Plott's *Staffordshire*, p. 439; Pegge, in *Archæologia*, ii., 86.

The accounts of the Town Trustees show frequent payments to a body of men described as the 'waits,' otherwise the musicians or 'minstrels,' and we may compare these 'waits' to the 'minstrels' at Tutbury who conducted the remarkable ceremony of the bull-running in that town. With regard to the phrases 'they've gotten t' bull dahn,' or 'gotten t' bull by t' tail,' we may compare the remarkable bull-running at Stamford, as well as the strange ceremony at Tutford. In each of these towns the thing to be done was to catch the bull. At Tutbury his body was covered with soap.

BUMKIN, *sb.* See TOES, NAMES OF.

BUNGUMS, *sb.* a game at marbles. The meaning may be 'bun games,' the word *bun* here meaning 'hole.'

Four holes are made in the ground, three of them being in a row, and the fourth at some little distance from the others. Two or three boys stand by the fourth hole and bowl their taws in turn to the first of the three holes, and then to the second and third. It is agreed before the game begins that the boy whose taw is the last to get into the last hole must lay his hand on the ground with the knuckles upwards, about three feet from the last hole, to be shot at by the taws of the other boys. This last hole is called *the old lass*. As soon as the last boy has bowled his taw into the 'old lass' he shouts, '*Knuckle down and bird eggs*,' whilst the other boys immediately shout, '*Lights up and no bird eggs*,' and the party which is the first to say these words has the choice. If the cry '*Knuckle down and bird eggs*' is first heard, the last boy can put his taw between his knuckles, and the other boys must shoot at him with their knuckles in the last hole. Any boy who hits the taw between the knuckles cannot shoot again. But if the cry '*Lights up and no bird eggs*' is first heard, the boys may put one hand into the hole, and rest the other hand thereon, so that they may shoot with greater force, and in this case the last boy cannot put his taw between his knuckles. Then they each have the full number of shots at the knuckles agreed on at the commencement of the game. See BUN-HOLE in *Sheffield Glossary*.

BUT AN IF, *conj.* if.

BUTSICKE LANE, in Dronfield. Deed of 1647.

BUTTONS. 'By the *buttons*' is an oath which is often heard in and about Sheffield. See the next word.

BUTTON CAP, *sb.* the name of a fairy. See NANNY BUTTON CAP below.

BUTTON FOR, *v.* to assist, to favour.

Button is sometimes used as a *soubriquet* or nick-name, as 'Button Middleton.'

BUTTONING-TIME, *sb.* a short period of rest just before dinner. Working-men, who usually eat their dinner or mid-day meal about twelve o'clock, rest a little about eleven o'clock. This they call *buttoning-time*. It is not a country word, but is used by Sheffield workmen.

BURTINAT, the name of a place in Upper Hallam, near Fearney Hill. O. M.

BUZZ, *v.* to brush.

'My word, he has got it *buzzed* up.' This was said of a man's hair which was brushed backwards.

BY THE BLEST, an oath once common about Sheffield, but now rarely heard.

BY THE BLOOD AND WOUNDS, an oath.

At Eyam this is pronounced as *Bith lud unz uns*.

CAFFLING, *adj.* puny, weak, delicate. Compare the provincial English *keffle*, an inferior horse.

'He's a *caffling* child.'

CAKE, *sb.* The phrase 'take the *cake*,' or 'get the *cake*,' is often used in North Derbyshire. When a man has told a good story, another will say, 'That taks t' *cake*.' It appears to be an old proverb.

CAKES OF BREAD, the name of some rocks or stones on the top of Foulstone Moor, Bradfield. O. M.

CAKING-DAYS.

'Tho months o' *cakein*-days we've seen.'

Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, pp. 46, 48.

In a note Mr. Senior explains *caking-days* as 'St. Thomas' Days.' He tells me that boys went round about this time asking for cakes.

CALEUP [kail up], *sb.* a frolic, or merry trick. The accent is on the first syllable.

'They carry on some nice *caleups* at Brincliffe.'

I am told that it was the custom for young sweeps in Sheffield who climbed up chimneys to cry '*caleup*' when they put their heads out of the chimney top.

CANNEL, *sb.* the sloping or bevelled edge of a chisel.

CANT, *sb.* a slope.

A man who was hanging a picture so as to project from the wall, said, 'Is the *cant* or slope of it right?'

CARTLEDGE STONES RIDGE, on Bradfield Moors. *Cartledge Flat*, *Cartledge Bents*, and *Cartledge Brook* are near. O. M.

CASE, *v.* to skin an animal, such as a hare.

CASE, *v.* to beat with a cane, &c.

'I'll *case* thy hide for thee.'

CAT CLOUGH, the name of a valley on Broomhead Moors, Bradfield, a little to the west of Broomhead Hall. O. M.

CATER-DE-FLAMP, *adj.* slanting, not perpendicular.

A man said of a sack which was not standing upright, but inclining to one side, that it was *cater-de-flamp*. From his frequent use of this word he got the nick-name of 'Old Cater-de-flamp.'

CATER-FLAMPED, *adj.* twisted, awry, out of perpendicular, out of shape, out of proper form. The word is used by masons, carpenters, &c.

CATER-SLANT, *adj.* not rectangular, out of form.

A carpenter said, 'Tha doesn't call this true, does ta? It's *cater-slant*.'

CATHOLES WOOD, a wood on the west side of Bradfield Moors. O. M.

Cf. *Cathole* Farm, near Holymoorside, Chesterfield. The word is pronounced *cat-hole*. '*Cat-hole*, the name given to the loop-holes or narrow openings in the walls of a barn.'—*Jamieson*.

CATTERSPAN, *sb.* a somersault. Compare the unexplained phrase 'to turn the cat in the pan,' which seems to be a corruption of this word.

'He turned a *catterspan*.'

CATTY CROFT, a field in Dore, otherwise *Cat Croft*. Cf. *Cat Lane* in Upper Heeley. Old Swedish *katte*, a fold for lambs, &c.? Compare, however, *cater* to place or set rhomboidally in *New Eng. Dict.*

In Ihre's *Glossarium*, *katte* is given as meaning (1) a cradle, (2) a bed, and hence a tomb, and (3) a pen for lambs in a sheepfold, &c. The general meaning of the word is a cell, or something separated, or detached. *Catty Croft* now forms the present grave-yard at Dore.

CAUKLE [corkle], *sb.* the core of an apple or other fruit.

CAVE, *v.* to push the hand beyond a mark or given distance.

'Knuckle down, shoot full, and don't *cave*.'

In games of marbles a mark or hole is often set to shoot from. If a boy in shooting his *taw* pushes his hand beyond the mark he is said to *cave*.

CHELL, *v.* to sting, to cause pain to.

A cricketer, who had caught a ball which had been sent with great force, said, 'That ball has *chelled* my hand.'

CHELP, *sb.* impudent talk.

I have never heard this word, but am told that it exists in Derbyshire to the south of Chesterfield.

CHERT, *sb.* a hard mineral found amongst limestone, something like the flint found in chalk.

CHESS, *v.* to pile up or arrange hewn stones in a quarry. A.S. *ceósan*, M.E. *cheosen*, *chesen*, to choose, gather?

'Come, *chess* them stones up, William!'

'The whiche whan it was fulfilled, men ledynge out, and sittynge bysidis the brynke, *cheesiden* [gathered] the good into her vessels, but they senten out the yuel.'—*Wycl. Matt.*, xiii., 48.

CHEST, *sb.* a row, series, tier; a series of anything of the same size.

People in Bradfield speak of a '*chest* of hills.' 'There's *chests* o' hills right away.' Men who work in stone-quarries speak of a set of dressed stones piled up as a *chest*. A number of hills, each of about the same size, on Bradfield Moors are known as '*Howden Chest*.' When cutlery or other goods are packed in barrels each layer is called a *chest*.

CHESTER, *sb.* a penny. See the Preface.

CHOIL FOR, *v.* to assist, help, defend, maintain a cause.

'I'll *choil for thee*' means 'I will defend your cause, be your champion, assist you.' Fifty years ago this was very common, I am told, amongst school-boys. It is a well-known word, and is still frequently heard.

CHOOSE-HOW, *adv.* nevertheless.

'I shall go to Baslow, *choose-how*.'

The word is rather found in North Derbyshire than in Sheffield.

CHRISOM [chreizum] or CHRĪSLOM, *sb.* an old fogey, an old fright. The *i* is long.

'He is an old *chrisom*.' 'Do you think I'd marry an old *chrisom* like that?'

In Derby I am told that the word is *scrivism* [scrivium]. A little insignificant-looking woman would be spoken of as 'a little *scrivism*.'

CHUB, *sb.* a game of marbles, in which boys bowl marbles at a mark.

CHURCH-HOLE, *sb.* a big hole in Ramshaw Wood, Unstone, in the parish of Dronfield. There is a tradition that the stone for building Dronfield Church was got from this place. The hole is round, and slopes to the bottom like a basin.

As Dronfield Church is two miles away, and as there is plenty of stone near, the explanation can only be a popular way of accounting for the name. See KIRK HILL below.

CHURL CLOUGH, on Hallam Moors. O. M.

Cf. *Charles Clough* in *Sheffield Glossary*, p. 40.

CIPHER, *sb.* a fool, a nonentity.

'You stand like a *cipher*' is an expression sometimes heard in Sheffield. I am told that people in Derbyshire say 'like a *ciphax*,' but I have no confirmation of this, and regard it as very doubtful.

CLAM-VENGEANCE.

'Tha *clam-vengeance-looking* rascal; tha'd steal a child's dinner.' The word is well known, but I find it difficult to give a definition.

CLEAT [cleeat], *sb.* the herb foal-foot or colt's-foot. A.S. *clite*.

CLOD, *sb.* a soft 'bind' or slate found amongst coal measures.

CLUSSOMED [cluzzomed], *past part.* benumbed.

A man's hands are said to be '*lussomed* with cold.'

COAFER, *sb.* the ridge in front of a spade or shovel behind which the handle is fixed.

It may be the inlet or hole into which the shaft is fixed. If so, compare *cove*, a creek, inlet, and A.S. *cōfa*, a chamber.

COB-CASTLE, *sb.* a flimsy building, a thing easily pushed over. The word is often applied to a child's toy house.

COB LANE, in Bradfield, on the south of the Dale Dike Reservoir. O. M.

COCK EGG, a small hen's egg; also 'a wind egg,' or an egg which is not fully developed.

Some say that cocks lay these small eggs, but farmers' wives say that hens lay them when they are about to give over laying.

CODDY, *adj.* small, tiny.

COE, *sb.* a small, loosely-built hut over the climbing shaft of a lead mine, in which the miners change their clothes on going into and returning from the mine. *Coe* is found as a surname in the district.

COGGING HARROWS, large harrows for breaking up rough fallows.

COGMAN CLOUGH, a valley on Howden Moor near Catholes Wood, Bradfield. O. M. Compare **COPMAN HOLES** below.

Compare 'Adam de *Coghalgh* in Poll Tax Returns for Bradfield, 1379. A 'ruin' in *Cogman Clough* is marked on the O. M. At the south-west end of the clough is 'Poynton Bog.'

COIL, *sb.* a disturbance, uproar, row.

COISLEY HILL or **MARY FIELD**, a close of land adjoining a small stream, and containing about four acres, at Hands-worth Woodhouse, near Sheffield. 'Cois' is probably O. Icel. *kjós*, a deep or hollow place, so that Coisley may be **kjos-hly*, valley warmth.

COLLOP MONDAY, the day before Shrove Tuesday.

On this day poor people go to their richer neighbours to beg a *collop* or slice of bacon, to supply the fat in which pancakes are baked on the following day.

COLLYFÖBLE, *v.* to talk secretly together.

CONGHILL. 'The conghill containing ij acars.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls* (no date.) The meaning appears to be 'king hill.' Dutch *konge*, O. Icel. *konungr*, afterwards shortened to *kóngr*. See **KING'S HEAD** in the *Sheffield Glossary*.

CONK, *sb.* the head; also the nose.

This appears to be slang. I am told that the word is used by pugilists, and that it is sometimes applied to the nose.

CONNY, *adj.* odd, strange, queer. Compare Icel. *kenjar*, freaks, whims.

'Tha art a *conny* fellow.' 'It does look *conny*.'

COO HOUSE, in Bradfield. O. M. Adjacent is *Coo Hill*, and in another part of Bradfield is a place called *Cowell*. A.S. *cú*, a cow?

COOPER CARR, a place in Bradfield. See **COPMAN HOLES** below. There is an old well at Ecclesfield known as the *Carper Well*, otherwise *Cooper* or *Cauper Well*.

Comparing the O. Icel. *kaupa-jörð*, *kaupa-land*, purchased land, we may infer that *cooper carr* stands for *kaupa-kjarr*, purchased carr, the word *carr* meaning copsewood or brushwood, and probably having, in later times, a more extended meaning. *Kaupa-land* is opposed to *ððalsjörð*, inalienable land. Many poor people about Sheffield entertain the delusion that what they call 'heirable land,' or land which cannot be sold, still exists. 'Cooper Well' probably means 'Chapman's Well.' It is by the roadside. Compare the Scotch *couper*, a merchant. 'My earliest recollection,' says a correspondent, 'of the pronunciation of Carper Well was almost like *capper*, with a kind of soft, broad, throaty-sounding *a*.' This must be the O. Icel. *kaupa*.

CŌPIN, *sb.* that part of a horse-shoe which is turned up and sharpened to prevent slipping.

COPMAN HOLES, in Bradfield, near Bailey Hill, in the bottom of the valley between Bailey Wood and the Agden Reservoir. O. M.

Compare *Copmanthorpe*, or *Coupmanthorpe*, near York. Swedish *köpman*, German *kaufmann*, O. Icel. *kaup-maðr*, a merchant, traveller. Under the word *angr*, a bay, firth, Cleasby says: 'Kaupangr in Norway means a town, village, *sinus mercatorius*, these places being situated at the bottom of the firths.' He refers to the English place-names 'Chipping' in Chipping Norton, Chipping Ongar, and Cheapside in London. Hence it appears that a colony of Swedish or Norwegian settlers came to dwell in the deep valley below the Bailey Hill. The Bailey Hill resembles the Tyn-wald of the Manx Parliament. It was the place of public assembly, over which the bailiff, or bailey, in later times, presided. See **COOPER CARR** and **COGMAN CLOUGH**.

CORB or **CURB**, *sb.* the circular base, either of wood or stone, upon which the bricks that line a pit shaft are laid.

COSTRILL, *sb.* the head.

COTTEN, *v.* to thrash, to beat soundly.

COTTER, *v.* to fasten, to bur a wheel, &c.

COW, *v.* to scrape or clean out.

The word rimes with 'low.'

COW-QUAKE, *sb.* dodder grass, *briza media*.

CRACK.

There is a proverb which says that 'Crack was a good dog, but he got hung for barking.' It is intended to show that a swaggerer comes to a bad end.

CRAG, *sb.* a slit, as the slit in a quill pen. See **CROIG** below.

CRAG, *v.* to slit.

'Crag thy pen.'

CRANGLE, *v.* to bend, twist.

When a field of corn is much dashed, broken, or twisted by the wind it is said to be *crangled*.

CREW, *sb.* a sty, hull, or cote for pigs.

CRIB, *sb.* A 'wrestling *crib*' is a feat which a man performs by putting a poker or piece of iron between the interstices of a stone floor, as one would insert a lever, and turning his whole body under his arm so as to rise up again without falling.

CRĪNGE, *v.* to cling, to submit, fawn.

CROACH, *v.* to inveigle, delude, cajole. Compare *en-croach*. See CROAK, to lame, below.

In a fortune-telling case reported in the *Sheffield Independent*, 16th February, 1891, the prisoner said, 'I don't believe in it. I was fair *croached* into it. She fair *croached* me because she wanted a young man. She asked me first if I could tell her fortune. God help me; I could not tell my own.'

CROAK [croke], *v.* to die.

'T' owd lad *croaked* this morning.'

CROAK [croke], *v.* to lame.

A man said to a boy who had thrown a stone at a dog, 'Tha's *croaked* him.'

CROIG, *sb.* a hole, a slit. See CRAG above.

'They cut a *croig* out of a sod.' This was said by a man who was describing how a rude table was made on the grass by fishermen by fixing four wooden stakes into four sods. The sods formed the sockets, or pedestals, into which the stakes were fixed.

CROOK-CLOUGH, a valley on Bradfield Moors near Howden Chest. The O. Icel. *krókr*, a hook, has also the meaning of 'nook,' 'corner.' We may compare such place-names as Barber Nook, at Crookes, near Sheffield, though 'nook' may be in some cases Icel. *hnjúkr*, a knoll.

CROOKS WOOD, in Beauchief. Deed dated 1687.

CROWS CHIN ROCKS, on Hallam Moors. O. M.

CRUKS [crucks], *sb. pl.* the arched oaken timbers which support the roofs of some old houses.

Strong oak trees with a considerable bend towards the top were selected. They were fastened together at the ridge, and then the 'side trees' were laid upon them for the support of a thatched roof. The outer walls, often low, were generally formed of boards, or plaster and lath, so that with a small stone foundation for each *cruk* little masonry was necessary. In one case I have seen the *cruk* or oak tree go from the ground right up to the ridge of the roof. Fine specimens of this kind of timber-work may be seen at High Storrs, Ecclesall, and at the farm of Mr. W. Fox, of Lightwood in Norton.

CUCKNEY, a field in Norton parish containing half an acre.
A.S. *cwican-ig*, couch-grass island?

There is a place called *Cuckney* in Nottinghamshire. Förstemann mentions *Cuchenbeca* from a document of the year 1034.

CUCKOO, *sb.* an inconstant lover.

'He's a bit of a *cuckoo*.'

'*Cuckoo, cuckoo*, O word of fear,
Unpleasing to a married ear.'

Love's Labour Lost, v., ii.

CUMBER, *sb.* a cucumber. Well known to old inhabitants, but perhaps only an abbreviation of 'cucumber.'

CUMBER, *sb.* a piece of wood tied round a cow's neck to keep her from going through hedges.

CURRY, *sb.* a kind of spice used to put on sweet cakes.

CURRY, *v.* to scratch.

'I'll *curry* thee till tha hasn't a bit o' skin left on thee.'

CURRY, *v.* to make lines upon pie-crust, to score it with lines.

'*Curry* that pie with a fork.'

CUT-GATE, a bridle-road to the west of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. Adjacent are *Little Cut* and *Cutgate End*.

CUTTLE, *v.* to make knives.

'Ah say agean they'd sooner dee
Than *cuttle* for their bread.'

Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 61.

CYPHER LEYS. 'A close of land called the *Cypher Leys*, containing 1a. 1r. op. or thereabouts,' in Milltown, Ashover, co. Derby.

DADE, *v.* to support, carry over.

'He were a little fellow, and I *daded* him o'er t' brook.

DADLE [daydel], *v.* to linger, to loiter about.

'What are ta *dadling* about for?'

DAMASCENE PLUM [damazin], *sb.* a damson plum.

DANIEL. See TOES, NAMES OF, below.

DANNIKINS, the name of the feast or wake held at Bolsterstone in Bradfield on Holy Thursday and several succeeding days. Halliwell mentions *tannikin* as a name for a Dutch woman, from Armin's *Nest of Ninnies*, 1608. 'Like a Dutch *tannikin* sliding to market.'

This word, as I am informed, was in common use about Bolsterstone and Oughtibridge fifty or sixty years ago. People would speak of 'the Bolsterstone *dannikins*' or the 'Oughtibridge *dannikins*.' *Dannikin* seems to mean 'Danish kin' (A.S. *Dana-cyn*; compare *engla-cyn*, race of angels). The Scandinavian settlers of the Bradfield district might well be called the *Dana-cyn*. Now such a phrase as 'the Dannikin wake,' or 'the Dannikin feast,' might easily get shortened into 'the Dannikins,' just as 'the great go' or great examination at Oxford is called 'greats,' or as good (valuable) things are called 'goods.' It would appear, then, that the Danish settlers held a feast of their own, and that they were regarded by the other inhabitants of the district as a separate community. As to the word 'Dane,' Cleasby and Vigfusson make this remark: 'According to the researches of the late historian, P. A. Munch, the ancient Danish empire, at least at times, extended over almost all the countries bordering on the Skagerac (Vik); hence Dane became in English synonymous with a Scandinavian' (p. 96).

DAPE, *v.* to damn. Low Lat. *dampnare*.

'Od *dape* it!' Frequently heard in Norton.

DARPLEY or **DARPLES**, the name of some fields in Norton.

In a deed dated 1587 'a close called Over *Darpley*' and 'a close called Nether *Darpley*' are mentioned. These adjoined lands called 'The *Whysnawes*.' In a deed of 1656 'three closes called *Darples*' are mentioned.

DAY'S WORK, a measure of land. See **TWO DAYS' WORK** below.

DEAD AND GONE BACK.

A phrase sometimes used, as, 'He's *dead and gone back* long sin'.'

DEAD MAN'S WELL, a well in Dore. This well is never dry.

DEB IT, an oath.

An old woman who kept a school at Barlow in Dronfield Parish was often unable to pronounce a word of three or four syllables correctly. After appealing to her pupils, none of whom could help her out of the difficulty, she would say, 'Way, *deb it*, let's miss it!'

DECK AT, *v.* to reject, to refuse to take. See **DICKY** below.

A man is said to *deck at* his food when from illness or any other cause he refuses to take it. More rarely a hunter's horse is said to *deck at* a fence.

DEE-NETTLE, *sb.* the stingless nettle, dead nettle, *lamium purpureum*.

DEEM, *v.* to give judgment, to order payment. A.S. *dēman*.

'I had eleven pounds to pay, and they put me in the County Court, and *deemed* me 10s. a month.'

DEENAR, *sb.* a shilling. Lat. *dēnarius*. See the Preface.

DEEP, *adj.* far advanced.

A man said of a bird whose eggs were far advanced in hatching,
'She's *deep* a sitting.'

DEUCE, *sb.* twopence. It rhymes with *juice*. Lat. *duos*, acc. of *duo*, two. See the Preface.

DICK. 'That's not up to *dick*' means 'That is not perfect.'

DICKS, *sb. pl.* lice in the head.

DICK'S HATBAND.

'As awkward as *Dick's hatband*, at went nine times round and wouldn't tie.'

DICKY, *adj.* sick at stomach. See DECK AT above.

'I feel rather *dicky* this morning.'

DINCUM, *sb.* work.

'I can stand plenty o' *dincum*.' This word is used by colliers at Eckington.

DING ON, *v.* to walk rapidly.

'He went *dinging on*,' i.e. 'He went walking along at a rapid pace.'

DOCKIN. See TOM DOCKIN.

DODDYWELL FIELD, near Clough Field, Crookes.

DOG-CHALK, *sb.* a soft, bluish, slaty substance found in the beds of streams.

DOLES OF LAND. A.S. *dāl*, a portion.

In the marriage settlement, dated 1714, of Joseph Taylor, of Yews in Bradfield, mention is made of 'one *doal* called Cheretree *doal*, in the Nether Townfield; one *cross doal* in the Upper Townfield, and another *doal*.'

DOLLY, *sb.* a wheel covered by rags, and used by cutlers in polishing their wares.

DOOMESTEADS, a close or parcel of land near Beauchief Abbey.—Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 206. O. Icel. *dóm-staðr*, place of judgment.

DOSILS [dozzils] *sb. pl.* ornaments on confectionery or on female dress. In the Craven dialect a *dossil* is a wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aperture.

DÖTHER, *sb.* the weed known as *spargula arvensis*.

Farmers have sometimes been obliged to leave their farms on account of the prevalence of this weed.

DRESS, *v.* to clean a clock or put it in working order.

DRIBBLE, *v.* to move or drive a thing by slow degrees.

In the game of marbles a boy is said to *dribble* his taw towards the ring when, being a long way off, he shoots it a part of the way only, and so endeavours to get to the ring by two or more shots. In football a man *dribbles* the ball towards the goal when he pushes it along by his feet, or by gentle kicks, instead of kicking it a long way.

DUBB, *sb.* a deep, still pool in a river. I have not heard the word, but am told that it is used about Doncaster.

DUGLEDGE PINGLE, a small field at Lane Side in Hope, Derbyshire. M.E. *dizelich*, hidden, snug? A *pingle* is a small enclosure.

DUNDY, *adj.* dun-coloured. I have not heard the word, but am told that it is used about Doncaster.

DUR [*dir*], *sb.* a yearling sheep. Skeat defines *deer* as 'a sort of animal,' and the O. Icel. *dyr* means 'animal.'

In Derbyshire people speak of a 'he *dur*' or of a 'ree *dur*' when they mean a male yearling sheep, the female being called a 'she *dur*.' The two words are pronounced distinctly, and I was corrected when I spoke to a man of a 'sheder' (*Sheffield Glossary*, p. 209) as though it were one word. He said, 'You mean a she-*dur*,' emphasizing the last syllable. I find that people call young sheep *durs*. See **RRE DUR**.

DUR [*dir*], *sb.* a door. O. Icel. *dyrr*.

'Go and oppen t' yard *dur*, and let t' cows out.'

This is rather a Derbyshire than a Yorkshire word. It is heard in Dore sometimes.

DURS [*dirs*]. 'By the *durs*' is a common oath in Derbyshire.

'By the *dur*' is also used. See *Sheffield Glossary*, p. 307.

EAR-BREED, *sb.* the cross-bar at the bottom of each end of a cart to which the *strut staves* are fastened.

EASINGS, *sb. pl.* sparks or smuts from a chimney. See **ISEL** below.

EDGE, *sb.* conceit.

'He's too much *edge* about him.' This word is common not only in Sheffield, but also in Derbyshire.

EEM, *sb.* even. People often speak of Christmas *eem*, Hallow *eem*, not *even* or *eve*. More importance is attached to the *eem* than to the day following it.

'It's Chris'mas *e'em*.'

Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 37.

EKE [eek], *v.* to itch. A.S. *giccan*, M.E. *iken*.

'I *eke* all o'er.'

EKNAME, *sb.* a nick-name. People in North-East Derbyshire speak of 'an *ekname*.'

'An *ekname*; agnomen.'—*Cath. Angl.*

ELBOW, *sb.* a bend in a stream.

ELTYN CROFT, in Dronfield.

'One other doale lying in *Eltyn Croft*.—Deed dated 1647. *Elton Croft* in 1720.

EMTY, *adj.* empty. A.S. *æmtig*.

END, *sb.* place.

'I can't be at every *end*.'

END, *sb.* People speak of 'the older *end*' when they mean the older inhabitants of a place.

ESH, *sb.* the ash tree. Dutch *esch*. '*Esche*, tre, *fraxinus*.'—*Prompt. Parv.*

An ash stick is usually called an '*esh plant*.'

EWM, *v.* to persuade. This word is still used, and was used about Ecclesall fifty or sixty years ago.

'I shouldn't ha' done it, but he fairly *ewmed* me into it.'

FAGEY [fagy], thin, poor, ill-nourished. The word is applied to meat. 'Putrid' in the *Sheffield Glossary* is wrong. The *a* is sounded like the *a* in 'cake.' A.S. *fāge*, dead; also accursed, feeble, timid.

'It's a *fagey*-looking horse.'

FAIR HOUSE, in Bradfield. O. M. *Fair House Lane* is adjacent. Icel. *fær*, Swedish *får*, Danish *faar*, a sheep.

FALDERALS, *sb. pl.* gaudy female finery. The two letters *a* are sounded like the *a* in 'tally.'

FARNOCKE, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed of 1593. A.S. *fyrn*, O. Icel. *forn*, old, and A.S. *ác*, oak? The oak was a sacred tree.

FARRANTLY, *adv.* decently.

'To say yo've ne'er seen Jarmany,
Reight *farrantly* yo sing.'

Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 44.

FAVVER, *v.* to resemble.

'He *favvers* his mother's side.'

FEATHER. The central bearing in the bottom of a cart is called the *mid-feather*.

FEATHERBED MOSS, a piece of moorland in Bradfield. O. M.

FELFER, *sb.* the bird known as the fieldfare. A.S. *feala-fár*.

A man said to me one morning in December, 'It's not often you see a *felfer* about here.'

FELLY, *sb.* a fellow, associate.

FERK [*firk*], *v.* to clear out. M.E. *ferkien*.

'Come, lass, let's *ferk* all them nooks out!' 'Give it a good *ferking*!' A man said of a rabbit in a hole, 'I can hear him *ferking* about,' when the meaning seems to have been to scratch.

FERTH, *sb.* energy, activity. A.S. *ferþ*, soul, life. See FORTH-PUT.

'She's not a bit o' *ferth* about her.'

FETTLE, *v.* to poke.

'Come, lass, *fettle* the fire!'

FID-FADDING, *adj.* frivolous.

FINGERS, NAMES OF. Besides the names of fingers given in the *Sheffield Glossary*, p. 74, the following are well known in the neighbourhood of Sheffield:—

Thumb.....	Harry Wibel [wible].
First finger	Tommy Thibel [thible].
Second ,,	Harry Whistle [wissel].
Third ,,	Tommy Thistle [thissel].
Fourth ,,	Okabel [oakabell].

The fourth finger is sometimes described as 'little *oakabell*.' In this word the final syllable 'bel' comes out clearly. In *wibel* and *thibel* it is less clear on account of the accent on the first syllable of those words. In counting the fingers to children *okabell* is usually repeated two or three times. Halliwell gives *thibel* as 'a smooth, round stick used for stirring broth, porridge, &c.' With this compare 'lickpot,' a name of the first finger. See TOES, NAMES OF, below.

FINIKIN, *adj.* foppish, having an affected manner.

FIRE-BITS, *sb. pl.* a pair of small tongs used by a blacksmith.

FIRE-HOUSE, *sb.* the entrance hall of a house. Not known in the dialect.

In a deed dated 1632, relating to land in Norton, mention is made of 'the Hall or *Fierhouse* of the nowe mansion house of the said John Parker the elder in Little Norton aforesaid with the entry leading into the same, the parlor on the south side of the said hall, &c.'—*Derb. Arch. Journal*, vol. v., p. 45. Compare the O. Icel. *eld-hús*, the fire-room, kitchen.

FIRM, *sb.* a farm. Low Lat. *firma*, A.S. *feorm*.

FIRRUPS. 'By the *firrups*' is used as an exclamation of surprise.

FLAMPERED, *past part.* See CATER-FLAMPERED.

FLAWBERING, *adj.* wide, sprawling.

It is said of a dress with a large pattern upon it that it has a great *flawbering* pattern.

FLAY, *v.* to frighten.

'This house does *flay* me.' This word is used in the neighbourhood of Barnsley.

FLEEA [flee-a], *sb.* a flea.

FLEETS.—A piece of moorland, through which a number of streams flow, to the west of Broomhead Moors in Bradfield, is called *Broad Fleets*. Immediately to the north of *Broad Fleets* is a place called *Boggery Slades*. O. M. '*Flete*, where water cometh, *breche*.'—*Palsgrave*. M.E. *fleot*, *fleet*, a channel or water-course, as in Fleet Street. A.S. *fleot*, O. Dutch *vliet*.

FLINTHILL, the name of a part of Broomhead Moor, Bradfield. O. M. Flint chippings are often found in Bradfield, but this may be A.S. *flint*, a rock.

FLITTER-MOUSE, *sb.* a bat.

FLOAT, *sb.* a deep cart with large wheels used for carrying pigs to market.

FLOIT, *v.* to pare, scrape.

FLOUCH. An old inn about a mile from Langsett, near Penistone, is called 'The *Flouch*.' A.S. *flóh*, a fragment, piece? It may be compared to *snæd* (snaith) or *snaithing*, a piece cut off.

FLUGGANCE, *sb.* a slattern.

FLUKE, *sb.* a flatterer. The word is very common in Bradfield parish; it is also used in Sheffield.

'He's an old *fluke*.'

FLUKE, *v.* to wheedle.

'He *fluked* me out on it.'

FLUMMOCK, *sb.* a bewilderment.

FLUSTER, *sb.* a twist, a twirl. Compare A.S. *flustrian*, to weave.

'Give it a *fluster*!'

FON, preterite of the verb 'to find.'

'I *fon* it!'

FOOIL, *sb.* a fool.

FOOTERSHAW LANE, in Bradfield, on the north-west side of Dale Dike Reservoir. O. M. A.S. *föder*, fodder, O.H.G. *fuotar*, food for cattle, and A.S. *scaga*, M.E. *schawe*, *shawe*, a thicket, a small wood? Thus the meaning seems to be 'a pasturable wood' in the sense used in the *Domesday Book*.

FORTH-PUT, *sb.* energy. See **FERTH**.

'There's no *forth-put* in them.'

FOSTER-CROFT, a field, containing four acres, in Whittington, near Chesterfield. Compare A.S. *fóster-land*, land assigned for the procuring of provisions. 'Se cyning ðæt land geaf into cristes cyrcean ðan hîrède to *fósterlande*' ('The king gave the land to Christ Church as foster-land for the convent').—*Th. Diplm.* A.D. 1052; 368, 17, in Toller's *Bosworth*. But the field may have been named from a former owner or occupier, or it may merely mean 'pasture croft.' Compare A.S. *fóster-nób*, pasturage.

FOTHERIN [*futherin*], *sb.* a quantity or load of anything.

FOUL CLOUGH, a valley on Bradfield Moors near *Howden Chest*. O. M. A.S. *fúl*, a foul, common, or unconsecrated place? Cf. *Foul Hole*, a place in Upper Hallam. O. M. It may be the adj. *fúl*, dirty.

FOULSTONE MOOR, in Bradfield. O. M. Adjacent are *Foulstone Road*, *Foulstone Dike*, and *Foulstone Delf*.

FOUNDER, *v.* to provide, work hard. A.S. *fundian*, to endeavour to find.

'Eh! shoo's a *foundering* toad that!' meaning that she is a woman who takes pains to provide for her family. 'Toad' is not here used in any bad sense, but rather as a term of endearment. 'Lambs begin to *founder* for themselves as soon as they are born.'

FOUNDLE, *v.* to work hard, to provide for one's family. The frequentative of *fend* or *founder*.

'A rare *foundlin*' chap.'

FOX STONES, a ridge of stones to the north of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. Adjacent is *Fox Stones Moss*.

FRANZY, *adj.* wild, fresh ; as a young horse is when he has had no work.

'He's as *franzzy* as owt ; he jumps about like a cat on a hot backstone.'

FROW, *sb.* a woman. A.S. *freó*.

FRUMAS [frūmas] or FLUMAS, *sb.* an entanglement, a confused web.

This word is often used when a hank of worsted is being wound off the hands. A mother will say to her daughter who is holding the hank or skein, 'Now, then, you've got it all of a *frumas*.'

FRUMETY SWEAT or FLUMETY SWEAT, a state of nervous excitement ; a dilemma.

'He's in a *frumety sweat*.'

FUDGE, *v.* to move the hand forward in a game of marbles so as to obtain an unfair advantage. See CAVE above.

'Come, no *fudging* !'

FULLOCK, *sb.* a blow.

'He fetched him a *fullock* on his head.' This was heard near Wakefield. I have never heard it in Sheffield, nor do I learn, upon enquiry, that it is known in this sense. In Sheffield the meaning is 'impetus.'

GABY [gāby], *sb.* a simpleton.

I have it as *gaby* in the *Sheffield Glossary*. Both forms occur.

GAFF, *sb.* a crowbar ; any bar of iron. Probably an abbreviation of 'gavlock.'

GALLIMAWFIT, *sb.* a pie or dish of minced meat and potatoes, &c. In literature the word occurs as 'gallimawfrey.'

GALLOWS ROCHER, the name of a rock or cliff on the north of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M.

GAMMOCK, *sb.* fun, sport, frolic, wild pranks.

'I should take no notice of her ; she's too much *gammock* about her.' This was said of a little girl who was amusing herself by romping about and jumping on people's knees, &c.

GARDEN-SMITH, *sb.* a gardener ; a person who has a small allotment of land which he cultivates as a garden.

GAUBY FAIR, a statute fair for the hiring of servants.

GAUMY [gormy] or GOMEY [goamy], *sb.* an awkward, ungainly man. O. Icel. *gumi*, A.S. *guma*, Lat. *homo*, a man ? See GOMBY.

If a man falls down, somebody will say, 'Eh, tha gret *gaumy* !'

GIG-BAND, *sb.* a leather driving-band for a wheel.

GILPH FIELD, in Bradfield.

'Several closes formerly in one field called the *Gilph field*.' Deed dated 1816.

GIZZEN, *v.* to gaze, stare. M.E. *gasen*.

I have not heard this word myself, nor can I find that it exists about Sheffield. I am told that it is used in Nottinghamshire.

GLOR, *sb.* fat.

A man said of some very fat bacon, 'It's nowt but *glor*.' 'It were all *glor*, and I couldn't touch it.' The word is applied to any kind of fat, and especially to over-fed meat, which is said to have a sickly taste.

GLORRY or GLAURY, *adj.* fat. See GLOR.

Fat bacon or fat meat of any kind is said to be *glaury*.

GNAGE, *v.* to gnaw. A.S. *gnagan*.

GOLLOP, *sb.* a slice. A variant of 'collop.'

'Cut me a *gollop* o' lean and a *gollop* o' fat.'

GOMBY [gömby], *sb.* a silly fellow. See GAUMY.

GOOSE DOLE, a field in Darnall. Deed of 1703.

GRAFT, *sb.* work. O. Icel. *gröftr*, digging.

'Well, I've got some *graft* to do now.'

This interesting word, which is often heard in and about Sheffield, seems to show that 'work' and 'digging' were once equivalent terms. Man's first and great labour was to till the ground. In the parable of the unjust steward the steward said, 'I cannot dig (*σκάπτειν οὐκ ἰσχύω*); to beg I am ashamed.'—*Luke*, xvi., 3. In this passage the word 'dig' might have been 'work'; in the mind of the ancient writer digging and working were almost the same thing.

GRAFT, *v.* to work. A.S. *grafan*, O. Icel. *grafa*, to dig?

'He'd *graft* away all night if they'd let him.'

GRANNAM FIELD, in Bradfield; mentioned in a deed dated 1616. A.S. *æt grēnum feldum*, green field?

GRAVY CLOUGH, a valley on the west side of Bradfield Moors. O. M. Compare the O. Icel. *græfar-lækr*, a brook which has dug itself a deep bed, a hollow brook.

GREAT, *adj.* friendly, on good terms.

'Are we *great*?'

GREENFIELD HOWDEN, the name of a part of Bradfield Moors. O. M.

GREY STONES, mill-stones of coarse grit used for grinding oat-meal.

GRIME. See MOOR GRIME.

GRIST, *sb.* a step-like formation in the blade of a scythe, which runs from 'heel' to point, giving strength and rigidity to the implement.

GRIST, *sb.* strength, endurance, activity.

GUGGLE, *v.* to gargle.

'With piteous cries the well was filled,
While up and down old George was swilled ;
And now and then he gave a sprottle
When water *guggled* in his throttle.'

MS. Poem by Richard Furness, late of Dore.

GULCH, *v.* to eat greedily.

GULLET, a wood in Beauchief. 'The wood in Beauchief called the *Gullet*.'—Deed dated 1687. The word *gulley*, a channel worn by water, was formerly written *gullet*. See an authority in Skeat's *Dict.*, and see LORDING below.

GUN, *v.* go.

'Tay your time, woman, yo *gun* so fast !'

GURRELL BELLY, fat belly.

'By calling me young *gurrell belly*,
Thou lousy scoundrel, what dost mean ?
Thou eats all Joseph's scraps and jelly,
Yet I am fat and thou art lean.'

MS. Poem by Richard Furness, of Dore, written in his 13th year.

HAFFLE-CAFFLE, *v.* to falter, vacillate, to act with indecision.

HAG, *sb.* to hack, to cut.

HAGG, *sb.* a common, waste. O. Icel. *hagi*, a hedged field, pasture ; A.S. *haga*.

'The strongest nag that crosses th' *hagg*
Wi' wots to Fullod mill.'

Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 46.

HALCH [halsh], *v.* to fasten, to hook on.

This is the rare Middle English word *halchen*, which appears to be found only in *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight*. The poem is believed to have been written in Lancashire about 1360.

HALF-THICK [hufe-thick], *adj.* half-witted.

HALLOWES. See **ALLAS** above.

HAMMOCK, *sb.* a heap.

'I'm all of a *hammock*!' 'Now, then, throw it all into a *hammock*!'

HANG IN THE BAND, to remain unsold.

A house or a farm is said 'to *hang i' t' band* a long time' if it does not sell when it is offered for sale, and when for a considerable time no purchaser can be found.

HANK, *v.* to hook, to fasten together.

Two bow-legged knife-grinders met on a footpath. One of them said to the other, 'Nah, moind, owd lad, or we shall *hank*.' He meant that his leg might, unless he took care, be hooked or fastened to his friend's leg.

HANKY-PANKY, *adj.* tricky, playful. Only used in a humorous sense.

'He's full of his *hanky-panky* tricks!'

HANSEL, *sb.* the first money received in the morning for the purchase of goods. O. Icel. *hand-sal*. Hawkers and pedlars who go round from house to house say, 'Please give me *hansel*, missis.'

HARRY. *Old Harry* is a name for the Devil.

A girl said that her rubbing-stones in the kitchen were 'as hard as Old Harry.' 'Harry' is the O. Icel. *harri*, lord, so that the meaning is 'the old lord.' The Devil is also called 'the Old Lad' and 'the Old One' (t' owd an) in this district. 'Lad' may stand as a sort of euphemism for 'lord,' *hlóford*. As the gods of the heathen became the devils of christianity, we may easily understand why a dethroned deity was mentioned with some degree of respect or regret as 'the Old Lord' or 'the Old One.'

HARRY STUBBING, a field in Dore, adjoining a field known as the Broad Storth.

A. S. *hearth*, a grove, shrine, temple. The meaning here is probably a grove which has been felled, as the word 'stubbing' imports. The O. Icel. *horg* was an altar of stone.

HAR-TREE, *sb.* the strong end of a gate to which the bars are secured.

'An *harre* of a dore; *cardo*.'—*Cath. Angl.*

HARVEY CLOUGH, at Norton Lees.

'*Harvey Cloughe* Feild.'—Deed dated 1594. The name is still known. *Harvey Clough* road is a road leading from Derbysire Lane, just above the Board School, to Norton Lees.

HAUSLIN BANK, the old name of Machon Bank, Sheffield.—
Deed of 1680. '*Hausing Bank*, otherwise Machon Bank,' in
a deed of 1752. Bateman opened a barrow at '*Hasling
Houses*,' near Buxton.—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 65.

HAVERSTORTH, in Heeley. 'A close called *Haverstorth*' in
Heeley.—Deed of 1668. O. Icel. *hafr*, a goat, and *storð*,
a piece of land overgrown with bushwood. The O. Icel.
hafr, oat, seems, according to Cleasby, not to occur in old
writers. Still the meaning may be oat-storth (= oat croft?).

HAVEY-CAVEY, *adj.* wavering, doubtful, precarious. See
HEFTY-KEFTY below

A young man who was very ill was said to be in a very *havey-cavey*
state, tottering between life and death. Halliwell has *havey-scavey*.

HAWBUCK, *sb.* a clownish fellow, a simpleton.

'Tha art a *hawbuck* !'

HAWM, *v.* to dally, waste time, to be idle.

'Look at him how he's *hawming* ; he wants nowt to do to-day !'

HAY-SILVER, *sb.* a tithe charge of one shilling an acre upon
mown land. A Derbyshire word.

HAZZLE [*hazzel*], *v.* to dry slightly.

After the first harrowing of a field of newly-sown corn it is better, if
the ground is damp, to let the sun *hazzle* the surface of the land before
the second harrowing.

HEFT. 'Loose i' t' *heft*' is a phrase often used to express
dissolute or dishonest habits.

'He's a bit loose i' t' *heft* !'

HEEL, *v.* that part of a scythe blade which is furthest from
the point. Compare O. Icel. *orf-hall*, and see GRIST above.

HEFTY-KEFTY or HAIFTY-KAIFTY, *adj.* wavering, unde-
cided. See HAVEY-CAVEY above

HELDER [*elder*], *adv.* rather. O. Icel. *heldr*.

'He'd *helder* go a begging than work.' 'It's *helder* t' worst o' t' two.'

HELL CLOUGH, at or near Lightwood in Norton.

'*Helcloughe*' in deed of 1571. I have seen the word in a much earlier
deed. I am not aware that the field-name is now known. The
derivation can hardly be from the O. Icel. *hella*, a flat stone, a rock, for
there are no rocks near. More probably *hell* stands for *ell*, a shortened
form of *elf*, as will be seen by a reference to the word MAWE LAND below.

HEN CORN, poor, thin, ill-fed wheat ; corn which is not round and plump.

'It will grow nothing but *hen corn*.'

When a farmer, instead of sowing corn which has been grown at a distance, sows, year after year, the corn which has been grown on his own land, it is apt to be poor and inferior stuff, and is called *hen corn*.

HETTEN, *past part.* of *v.* to heat? See MOW-HETTEN.

I only know the word in the compound *mow-hetten*.

HICKSPICKIT. See TOES, NAMES OF, below.

HIGHGATE. It is said in North Derbyshire of a man who is very sharp or clever that he has been 'sworn in at Highgate.' The custom of swearing on the horns at Highgate is described in Hone's *Everyday Book*, ii., p. 79, ed. 1827.

HIGH LARNDER.

In Dore the expression '*High Larnder*' is sometimes heard. It seems at first sight to be equivalent to 'Highlander,' but it is pronounced as two separate words, and in the way here written, except that the *r* in *larnder* is not trilled. 'Tha looks like a gret *high larnder*' was said to a great rough fellow who had been sleeping under a stack all night. Can it be connected with the O. Icel. *auландi*, a foreigner ; *erlendir*, foreign? These words seem to have the sense of 'miserable outcast' or 'wretched wanderer.'

HITTERA BALL, a game played at Eyam, in Derbyshire.

The game resembles the game of 'knur and spell.' A hole is made in a stone fixed in the ground. A spell with a cup at the end is placed in the hole, and the projecting end of the spell is struck by a stick.

HOAST, *adj.* hoarse.

HOBGOB, *sb.* a fool, an idiot.

HOBSON MOSS, a part of Bradfield Moors. O. M.

HOB THRUST, *sb.* a satyr, goblin ; a being only half human.

When a man boasts of being a good workman, as of the great number of things which he can make in a day, someone will say, 'Ah, tha can mak' 'em faster nor *Hob Thrust* can throw shoes out o' t' window.'

HOCK-TIDE, *sb.* an annual rejoicing, or expression of scorn or contempt, after the death of a person who has been disliked.

A Sheffield man, who was much respected by his neighbours, having died, an old lady, aged about 80, said, 'They will not make *hock-tide* over him.' Upon being asked what she meant, she said that when she was a girl it was occasionally the custom in Sheffield to keep the anniversary of a person who was disliked by having 'sports' on the day of his death, such as races, cricket, &c. The games were played as near as possible to the house in which the dead person lived.

HODDIN START-UPS, a sort of gaiter.

'Thor's knitted cap suspended on a wire,
And *hoddin start-ups* warm'd above the fire.'

Poetical Works of Richard Furness, p. 137.

HOIL, *sb.* an awl.

HOLEY HILL FIELD, near Fulwood.

HOLL or **HULL**, *v.* to throw.

'He's *holling* stones at him!'

HOLLING DALE, on Bradfield Moors. O. M. A place in the parish of Thornhill is called *Holling Hurst*. Possibly from A.S. *holen*, *holegn*, the holly, the final *g* being redundant.

HOLLOCK, *sb.* a hollow, valley.

A house is said to be 'down in a *hollock*' when it stands low down in a valley.

HOMBER, *sb.* a collar for a horse.

'*Epyhium*, an hamborwe.'—*Wright-Wülcker*, 580, 23.

HONEY-POKE HILL, a place at Lidgate, near Crookes, Sheffield.

HOPPER-BALKED. A field of corn is said to be *hopper-balked* or *hopper-rowed* when each track made by the sower is afterwards found to be 'short of plant.' This is caused by the sower not making his right and left casts join properly together in front of his hopper. Wood, in his *History of Eyam*, p. 46, mentions the *hopper-baulk* as an omen of death.

HOTHE LAND, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1586.

Can this be the rare A.S. word *heōpu*, a hall, connected possibly with *hof*?

HOWE BROOK, a stream near Ran Moor, Sheffield. 'Howe' rimes with 'low.' Harrison mentions 'Newland lying between Ran moore and Hoobrooke lane.' The word has lately been changed to 'Oakbrook.' Compare the Northern English *how*, deep or hollow (*Halliwell*), and the next word.

HOWL STORTH, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1591.

'*Howl storth* the land.' '*Houle storth*' in 1606. '*Hoolestorth*' in 1683. The meaning appears to be 'hole coppice,' from O. Icel. *storth*, a young wood, bushy ground.

HOYLE or **HOWELL**, *sb.* a cooper's tool.

HUGGER-MUGGER, *sb.* a secret conclave, a suspicious meeting together.

HUGGIN, *sb.* the hip.

'He's lame of his *huggin*.'

HUME, *v.* ? See EWM.

HUMMER, *v.* to murmur; to complain without shedding tears; also to hum.

A man said to a child, 'What are you *hummering* about there?'

HUNYOU-SHINYOU [unyo-shinyo], a name given to the game of 'shinty' or 'shindy.'

During the game the players shout '*Hunyou, shinyou*.'

ICKE, a field in Norton. A.S. *eāca*, an addition?

In a deed dated 1683, relating to property at Lightwood in Norton, a field called *New Icke* is mentioned.

INKLE-WEAVER, a tape-weaver.

There is a saying 'As thick as *inkle-weavers*,' i.e. 'As intimate as inkle-weavers.'

ISEL [ee-a-zel] or **OUSEL** [ouzel], *sb.* a spark or smut from a chimney. A.S. *ysle*, O. Icel. *usli*, M.E. *usle*, O.H.G. *usele*, *üsele*, hot embers, *favilla*. See EASINGS above.

'Look at them black *ousels* coming out o' that chimney!'

ISLE [ile], *sb.* in Ecclesfield. See STAITHE below.

JAGGLE or **JIGGLE**, *v.* to shake, to move from side to side.

When machinery gets loose and begins to *iaggle* it is time to fetch the engineer.

JAVVER, *sb.* talk, idle talk.

'Come, let's have none of your *javver*!'

JEME, the name of a field in Ashover, Derbyshire.

JIMMY, *adj.* flimsy, slight, ill-made; usually applied to badly-made furniture.

JIVVISON.

A farmer near Dronfield called an impudent, noisy hen in his farm-yard 'Old *Jivvison*.'

JOHNSETT WOOD, in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1586.

It is now called *Chancit* or *Choncet* Wood. '*Johnsett* Noll' is mentioned in a deed dated 1591. '*Johnsettwood* Knowle' in 1606. '*Jonsett* Wood' in 1760.

JOME [joam], *sb.* the jamb of a door.

This is the pronunciation in North Derbyshire.

JOSKIN, *sb.* a clown, a boor, a country bumpkin.

JUMBLE-HOLE, *sb.* any rough, shaggy, bushy, uncultivated hollow. There is a field in Bonsall, Derbyshire, called 'Jaumpey Pingle.' There is a place called *Jump* in Yorkshire; I forget where.

JUMBLETY PUR, a mess, confusion, muddle.

KEEL, *v.* to be free from, *vacare*.

'The door never *heels* of beggars.'

KENNET, *sb.* a small hound, a beagle. 'A *kenit*, caniculus.'—*Cath. Angl.*

KERVE, *v.* to cut or undermine a seam of coal. M.E. *kerven*, A.S. *ceorfan*, to cut, carve.

Kerving is equivalent to 'hoiling,' an operation which consists in making a hole with a pick under the seam, before the wedges are put in at the top, whereby the mass of coal is brought down.

KIBBLE-DOLL, *sb.* a left-handed person.

A Derbyshire word.

KICKLE OVER, *v.* to upset.

KID, *sb.* a small bundle of sticks used to put into brick ovens for baking bread. When the oven is made hot the ashes of the *kids* are taken out and the bread put in.

KIGGLY, *adj.* unstable, unsteady.

KIND, *adj.* easy to work. A.S. *cynde*, natural.

Colliers speak of a *kind* *benk* in a mine as a 'benk' which is easy to work. The opposite sort is a 'hard benk.'

KING'S LANT, a field or place in Ashover, Derbyshire. *Lant* probably stands for *land*, O.H.G. *lant*.

KING TREE, *sb.* the best tree in a wood. See **LORDING** below.

A common word amongst woodmen.

KIRK HILL, THE KIRTEN, or THE KIRTEN PIECE, the name of a field, now containing 3a. 3r. 11p., at Greenhill, near Norton.

This field is just outside the village of Greenhill, on the west side. 'Kirk Hill' and 'The Kirten' are found in deeds. People in the village speak of the field as 'The Kirten Piece.' 'Kirten' obviously stands for Kirkton, just as Kirkstall is written Kerstall. A.S. *cyrichtin* means the enclosure of a church, a churchyard. But there is no record of the

existence of a church, in the modern sense of that word, at Greenhill. In my *Historical Memorials of Beauchief Abbey*, p. 61, I have printed a charter, without date, but *c.* 1300, whereby the whole hamlet of Greenhill was given to the monastery. The charter says nothing about a church, nor does any record of a church, so far as I know, exist. The Kirkes, an ancient family at Greenhill, appear to have taken their name from Kirk Hill. See CHURCH HOLE above.

KNAP, *v.* to crop. Dutch *knappen*, to crack, crush, eat ?

'For plough and cart he own'd a crop-eared mare
That *knapt* the knolls, and kept his pingle bare.'

The *Astrologer*, by Richard Furness, of Dore, p. 134.

KNUR, *sb.* the head.

'I mun wash my *knur* to-day.'

KUSSA, *sb.* the mouth.

'Hit him i' t' *kussa* !'

LAACKING STEAD, a field in Crookes. This word was given by me in the *Sheffield Glossary* as 'Lowkinstead.'

An old inhabitant of Crookes assured me that the word is pronounced as written above, *laack* being a dissyllable. He also said that the word meant 'playing place.' I believe he was right. Compare the A.S. *plæg-stow*, a place for play, a wrestling place.

LAKE IN, *v.* to lead, begin, as at whist. A.S. *lācan*, O. Icel. *leika*.

A whist-player will say, 'Now, then, *lake in* !' *i.e.* 'begin.' 'It's my turn to *lake in*.'

LALDRUM, *sb.* loose or foolish talk ; falsehoods.

'Come, none o' your *laldrums* !' The word is sometimes used as an adjective, as 'What *laldrum* stuff tha'rt talkin' !'

LAMB HILL, in Bradfield. O. M.

LANDS. See TWO LANDS.

LANT. See KING'S LANT.

LAP UP, *v.* to sum up.

'And to *lap it up*,' that is 'And to sum it up. 'Lap it up, and keep it to thyself ; don't tell everybody !'

LAR, *v.* to learn. A.S. *lāran*, O. Icel. *lara*, to teach, to learn.

'Go and *lar* thy lesson.'

LAY, *v.* to mix ; only used in the phrase 'to *lay* leaven,' *i.e.* to mix the yeast with oat-meal in making oat-cake. O. Icel. *laga*, to mix a beverage. See LEAVEN.

D

LEAD-EATER [ledditer], *sb.* Indian-rubber, used for rubbing pencil marks out.

LEAVEN, *sb.* a mixture of oat-meal, yeast, and water. The word is not used as the equivalent of 'yeast.' See **LAY**.

LEAVEN-CAKE, *sb.* oat-cake.

LECK ON, *v.* to throw water upon, as to throw water upon the mash in a brewing-tub. O. Ger. *lecken*, to sprinkle.—*Wackernagel*.

LEGGIT. There is a field called 'Sheep-cot *Leggit*,' containing five acres, in Whittington, near Chesterfield. 'Leggit' occurs as a surname in the district.

LER, *v.* let.

'*Ler* him gooa!' ('Let him go!')

LIGHT, *v.* to soften or anneal files in a furnace.

LIGHT-FINGERED, *adj.* prone to steal.

LIGHTS, *sb. pl.* the knuckles? See **BUNGUMS** above.

LIKE.

The question 'Where nah, *like*?' ('Where are you going to now?') is often heard about Sheffield.

LIMMOCK, *adj.* soft, pliant, easy to be worked or moulded.

LINDRICK COMMON, a piece of uninclosed land near Anston. O. Ger. *lindrache*, *lintrache*, *lintrache*, a dragon. Compare **ORMESLAND** below, which is in the same neighbourhood.

LINE, *v.* to thicken. Sometimes used instead of *lithen* or *lithe*, of which it appears to be a contraction.

LOB'S POND, a difficulty, mess, disgrace.

The old people of this district invariably say *pond*, not *pound*, though the two words have the same meaning.

'For five years he [Mr. Gladstone] had been fooling himself, fooling the country, and fooling his party, till at last he had landed himself in the *Lob's pond* in which he now found himself.'—Speech of Alderman W. Smith, in *Sheffield Telegraph*, Feb. 6, 1891.

Pound being used in the sense of pinfold, or even prison, the word may mean spider's pinfold, from A.S. *lobbe*, a spider.

LOCK CLOSE, in Darnall. Deed of 1703. A.S. *loc*, an enclosure, fold; a sheepfold.

LONG OATS, whip.

'Give him some *long oats*' means 'Give the horse some whip.'

LONGRAWE, between Grimesthorpe and Osgathorpe.

'Illa haya vocata le *Longrawe* inter Grymesthorp et Osgarthorpe.'—Deed dated 1372.

LOO, a call to dogs inciting them to follow game.

'They heard someone shouting *loo, loo, loo*, as if inciting a dog to give chase to a hare or rabbit.'—*Derbyshire Times*, Oct. 27, 1888.

LOOK, v. to prepare. It appears to be only an abbreviation of *look to*, but I am not sure of this.

'I must *look tea!*' This is often heard in Derbyshire, and I have heard it in Dore, near Sheffield.

LORDING, sb.

'All the *lordings* and great timber trees now marked and large ashes in the hedge rows betwixt the said Gullet and the Abbey flat.'—Deed dated 1687, affecting property at Beauchief. See **KING TREE** and **GULLET** above.

LORD'S GIFT, a place near Tapton Farm in Upper Hallam. O. M.

The name seems to imply a gift from the lord of the manor to some person who had squatted on the waste without leave, and who was permitted to remain there. Compare the place-name Unthank, which means without leave; A.S. '*his unþances*,' against his will.

LUCKY. When a man has died he is said to have 'cut his *lucky*.' A secondary meaning of Loki, the evil giant-god of the Northern mythology, is 'a loop on a thread' (*Cleasby*).**LURDAM [lurdom], sb. a listless, idle person. Accented on the first syllable. M.E. *lordein, lurdein*.**

The word is sometimes used as an adjective, as, 'I'd never the *lurdam* fever,' i.e. 'I was never addicted to idleness.'

LARRUP, v. to trudge; to walk through the mud on a wet day. Halliwell gives *lirp*, to walk lamely—a Somersetshire word.**LYARD CLOSE, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1586.**

Lyard was an old name for a horse of grey colour. 'White, a horse of white colour—*cheval blanc, liart*.'—*Palsgrave*.

MACHON, a field-name. It is equivalent to 'maykin,' little maid, elf, fairy. Dutch *meysken*, a little maid.

Near Carter Hall in Eckington are 'the *Machon* fields.' There is a place called *Machon* Bank near Sheffield, a *Machon* Bank in Dronfield, and a *Machon* Bank in Folkestone. Cf. *Mädchenfels*, a rock which forms part of the Lorelei on the Rhine. See **MAWE LAND** and **MAGGETH LEES** below.

MACKEREL, *adj.* spotted; only used in the phrase 'A *mackerel* sky.'

In this district it is said that:—

'A *mackerel* sky
Is never long dry.'

In Halliwell's *Nursery Rhymes of England*, ed. 1886, p. 74, these lines are printed thus:—

'The *mackerel's* cry
Is never long dry.'

Apart from the proverb, the expression '*Mackerel* sky' is common in this district.

MACKERÖNY, *sb.* an overdressed, or gaudily-dressed person.

'Way, tha does look a *mackerony* now!'

MAG, *v.* to chatter.

'What are you *magging* about?'

MAGGETH LEES, the name of two closes in Holmesfield, near Dronfield. They were bequeathed by Robert Moore in 1719 for the instruction of ten children. A.S. *mægeð*, O.H. Ger. *magad*, O. Frisian *megith*, *megeth*, *maged*, a maid. 'Maid' is here equivalent to 'elf' or 'fairy.' See **MAWE LAND** below and **MACHON BANK** above.

These fields are mentioned as *Maggat Leas* in 1588 (*Sheffield Glossary* p. 320).

MAIDEN PASTURE, grass land which has never been ploughed.

MALKIN or **MAWKIN**, *sb.* a scarecrow, fright, guy, ugly object.

MALLY, an interjection.

It seems to be a variant of 'marry.' 'We'll have a good do to-neet, eh, *mally*, we will!'

MALLY BENT, a mythical being? See **NICKERBORE** below.

MANK, *v.* to prank, romp, play, A.S. *mangian*, O. Icel. *manga*, to traffic? A very common word in Sheffield.

A man who had been fishing said that he could catch nothing, because his friend, who was with him, 'was always *manking* about.' 'I'll stop thy *mankin*!' The word also means 'to pretend to work,' as 'he's only *manking*.'

MANYSTONES LANE, in Brassington, Derbyshire.

Compare *Margery Stones* on Bradfield Moors, which has the same meaning, the one being Old English, and the other Old Norse, from O. Icel. *margr*, many.

MARCĀRUM, *sb.* arsenic.

MARCĀRUM, *sb.* the plant elsewhere known as goosefoot, Good King Henry; *chenopodium, bonus Henricus*.

MARDO, *sb.* dung, manure. Lat. *merda*, French *merde*. A very common word both in Sheffield and North Derbyshire.

MARK LANE, in Bradfield, and also in Fulwood. Compare the O. Icel. *mark-leiði*, a wood-path.

MASKERS, fields in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1591.
'Several closes called the Lea *Maskers*.'

MAWE LAND, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1591. The words of the deed are 'the Mawe land.' 'Mawe' is the Old English 'may,' Swedish and Danish *mjö*, a maid. In *Wright-Wülcker*, 591, 30, *lameres* is rendered by 'elmawes,' *i.e.* elf maids. 'The Mawe land' is, therefore, 'the maid land,' and the maid is an elf-maid. See MAGGETH LEES above and MACHON BANK.

MAWK, *sb.* one that is squeamish, fastidious.
'She is a *mawk*!'

MAY HOUSE. 'Old *May House*' and 'New *May House*' in Upper Hallam. O. M. O. Icel. *mey*, M.E. *mæi* (may), a maid?

MAZZARD, *sb.* the head.

A man said to another man who had been fighting, and whose head and face were bruised, 'My word, tha's gotten a nice *mazzard*!'

'And knocked about the *mazzard* with a mason's spade.'—*Hamlet*, v. i.

MEASLE [meazel], *v.* to rain in fine drops.

When it is just beginning to rain, people say 'it *measles*,' or 'it *spits*.'
'It's just beginning to spit a little.'

MEER, *sb.* a pond.
A Derbyshire word.

MEETY, the pronunciation of 'mighty.'
'Gret *meety* pots o' saim!' God Almighty is sometimes spoken of as 'God *Almeety*.'

MEGS. 'By the *megs*' is a common oath in Derbyshire. The 'megs' are the maids (*Norns*). The oath 'By the meggin's' also occurs. A.S. *mæg*, a woman. M.H. Ger. *magetin*, a maid.

MESLIN, *sb.* a mixture of ground corn.

'Scythes, sickles, flails, engross'd a corner dark,
And meal and *meslin* fill'd a carved ark.'

Richard Furness's *Poetical Works*, p. 138.

MICKY, *adj.* dull, pale-faced.

A man said of another man who had been drinking the previous night, 'He looks very *micky*!'

MIDGERUM FAT, the fat in which a pig's intestines have been enclosed.

In rendering lard the *midgerum fat* is considered of inferior quality. The 'leaf fat' makes the best lard.

MIE. In brewing, the liquor drawn off from the second mash is called *middle mie*. See **ROMTOM** and **PINKIE**.

MIKE, *sb.* a rest, a respite from work. The *i* is long.

'Tha'rt going to have a *mike*!'

MISTETCH, *sb.* a bad habit. Sometimes used by horse-dealers.

MITCHELL GATE, a footpath over the moors in Bradfield, between Wigan Tor and Thornseat House.

MÖGE, *v.* to mock, to make fun of. The *g* is hard, and the *o* is sounded like *oa* in 'soap.' Compare the Greek *μῶκος*, mockery, **MUG** below, and **MIMMY-MAWKS** in the *Sheffield Glossary*.

'Tha mun tak no notice o' him; he's nobbut *moging* thee!'

MOKE, *sb.* a donkey, ass.

This word is constantly used in Ecclesfield and in other places about Sheffield, but I think it is mere slang.

MOMMOCK or **MUMMOCK**, *sb.* a heap, mess; usually a dirty heap.

MONNYPOME or **MOMMYPOME**, *v.* to make signs with the hands. This word has been communicated to me; I have not heard it.

MORN HILLS, the name of some closes of land at Brampton, near Chesterfield. Cleasby mentions a local name *Mornaland*. Compare O. Icel. *Mörn*, an ogress, or giantess.

MOOD, *sb.* the embryo, the first rough beginning of anything, as of a knife, a file, chisel, &c.

MOODY CROFT, a field, containing four acres, in Whittington, near Chesterfield. Upper *Moody Croft*, containing one acre, adjoins. Compare the O. Icel. *moldugr*, covered with mould, earth.

MOOIL, *sb.* mould, soil in a good state for working.

'Go and earth them 'taters up; there's a good *mooil*!'

MOOILLY, *adj.* soft, crumbly. Applied to the soil.

MOOR-GRIME, the black dirt found in the fleece of sheep which graze on the edge of moorlands.

Sheep which graze on lands adjoining the moors are soon made black by the mists or clouds, which contain smoke or other black matter. They are then said to be covered with *moor grime*.

MOOR-GRIME, very small rain, a Scotch mist.

The word is used in this sense about Deepcar.

MOOR PEEP, the titlark.

The cuckoo sucks the moor peep's eggs, lays its own in the nest, and the *moor peep* hatches and rears the young cuckoos.

MOTHERY, *adj.* hot, close, stifling; also musty.

MOW, *v.* to mew as a cat does. It rimes with 'sow.'

MOW, *v.* to complain, murmur.

'That's nowt to *mow* about!' It rimes with 'cow.'

MOW-HETTEN, *adj.* fermented in the stack.

Hay which has been gathered before it is quite dry, or when the stalks are green, ferments and becomes of a dark brown colour. It is then said to be *mow-hetten*. Perhaps it should be *mow-etten* (eaten).

MUCK, *v.* to clean out. O. Icel. *moka*, to shovel, to clean dung from a stable.

MUCK-STRUCK, *adj.* aghast.

MUD, *v.* must.

MUG, *v.* to make run of; to expose to ridicule. Probably slang.

'We did *mug* him.' See *MOGE* above.

MULLING, *pres. part.* dusting; as birds do when they rub themselves in the sand.

MULLY-CRUSH, *v.* to pulverize.

MUNG. See *BARLEY-MUNG*.

NABS, *sb.* a master, governor, employer of labour. The word is also applied to the devil, as 'his *nabs* will have thee.' Cleasby gives *Nabbi* as the name of a dwarf.

'There's his *nabs* coming!' 'Have you seen my *nabs* ?

NALE or **ANNALE**, *v.* to anneal.

NANK, *v.* to knock.

A woman said to a girl who was carrying a pitcher, 'Tha'll *nank* it agen t' wall, lass!' In the game of marbles a boy is said to *nank* another boy's knuckles with his taw. The word is known to the oldest inhabitants of Sheffield.

NANKS, *sb.* a game at marbles in which the taws are knocked against a wall.

NANNY BUTTON-CAP, the name of a fairy.

The following lines are repeated by children :—

'The moon shines bright,
The stars give light,
And little *Nanny Button-cap*
Will come to-morrow night.'

In the Norse mythology the goddess Nanna was the wife of Balder. She was a moon-dis, or moon goddess, and was 'the daughter of the ruler of the moon.'—Rydberg's *Teutonic Myth.*, trans. by Anderson, p. 463.

NANT or **NANTY**, *v.* to run.

A man said of his mare, 'You should see her *nant* up them hills.

NEAR HILL CLOSE, a field in Rawmarsh.

NECK, *v.* to break. O. Icel. *hnekkja*, to throw back, check ?

Wheat is sometimes *necked* by hailstorms or rough winds.

A man who had broken a fork said, 'Look here, how I've *necked* this!'

NEILD. See **WILFREY NEILD**.

NETTLE-SPRUNG, *sb.* the nettle-rash.

'It's none t' measles, it's nobbut t' *nettle-sprung*, woman!'

It is regarded as a disease of the blood, and a decoction of nettles is considered to be a good remedy.

NICKER, *sb.* the Devil. People in the parish of Eckington often speak of the Devil as 'owd *Nicker*.'

'*Nicker*, the divil.'—Hexham's *Dutch Dict.*, 1675.

NICKER LANDS, fields in Carter Hall Farm, Ridgeway. A.S. *nicor*, O. Icel. *nykr*, a water-goblin.

They are called 'Near *Nicker* Lands' and 'Far *Nicker* Lands.' These fields slope down to a stream called Robin Brook.

NICKERBORE. When two people are walking together, another will say, 'There they go : like *Nickerbore* and Mally Bent that went agateards all neet !'

'Nickerbore' is probably a water-goblin. Amongst the tales told about him is one which relates how he sat on the wrong side of a branch which overhung a stream to saw it off, and how, in consequence, he fell into the water.

NIMBLE NOOK, the name of a farm at Glossop, in Derbyshire. '*Nymyl*, capax.'—*Prompt. Parv.* Thus the meaning of 'nimble' is here 'large,' 'wide.'

NONSUCH or **NONSUCH-AS**, *sb.* a prodigy.

'He's quite a *nonsuch* !' 'I expected to find her a *nonsuch-as*.'

NOPPIT, *sb.* a donkey.

When milk was brought to Sheffield in barrels, fifty years ago, hung on each side of a donkey, that animal was called a *noppit*.

NORICE FIELD [norris field], a place near Bower Spring and Colston Street in Sheffield, extending down to the river.

NOTTRELL PLACE, in Norton.

A deed of 1603 mentions 'a way or passage claimed by Philip Gill from his dwelling house unto their close called *Nottrell Place* through a lane called Lightwood lane, *alias* Jacke lane.' In a deed of 4 Henry IV., abstracted in my *Beauchief Abbey*, I have it as *Notel Place*, where the mark of abbreviation for *er* may have been omitted.

NOZZLE, *sb.* the moveable top of a candlestick which can be lifted out of the socket. '*Ansa, nostle*.'—*Wright-Wülcker*, 348, 30.

NUBBOCK, *sb.* a lump,

'He's got a gret *nubbock* on his neck.' 'File them *nubbocks* off !'

OAKEN CLOUGH, a valley on Broomhead Moors. O. M. A.S. *ác-cyn*, a species of oak, *ilex*.

The O. M. gives '*Oaking Bank*,' between Bradfield Church and the Agden Reservoir ; also '*Oaking Clough*' on Hallam Moors. Small stunted oaks are common in Bradfield.

OAKS PIECE, near Ughill in Bradfield. O. M.

OD STOCK, an exclamation of surprise.

OKABELL. See **FINGERS, NAMES OF**

OLD HARRY. See **HARRY.**

OLD MARES' TAILS, long, white, fleecy clouds.

OON [oon] *sb.* an oven. O. Icel. *önn*. A Derbyshire word.

In the north of Yorkshire the word is pronounced *yune*, where Dr. Sykes, of Doncaster, tells me that he has heard the following comic proclamation: 'Yaw yes, yaw yes, this is to gie notice 'at Johnny Pickersgill yats (heats) t' *yune* to-neet, to-morn at neet, an' nae longer, cos he's getten nae mair eldin' (fuel).'

OPEN GILT, a female pig which has not been spayed.

ORGAN STUBBING, a field in Crookes, so called in a deed dated 1816. Förstemann mentions *argun* as an undoubtedly Celtic root, and as meaning 'wood,' 'forest.' If we compare the field-name HARRY STUBBING above we shall have little doubt that such is the meaning here. Förstemann asks, 'Is Arguna identical with Hercynia?' The *Hercynia Silva* was the great German forest mentioned by Cæsar, Tacitus, and other writers. I think this is the most interesting field-name that I have found in Sheffield. It occurs in a deed belonging to Arthur Wightman, Esq.

The word can hardly be the rare A.S. *organe*, the plant marjoram, *origanum vulgare*.

ORMESLAND, in Beighton. Cleasby mentions a number of words compounded with *ormr*, a serpent, which mean 'the Holy Serpent,' and which indicate serpent-worship. *Ormr* is also found as a proper name.

'One piece of meadow in Bettona, called *Ormesmedwe*; two acres of land and a half which are called *Ormesland*.'—Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 151. There is an old house in Beighton called *Drakehouse*, and a lane called *Drakes lane*. Compare LINDRICK COMMON above.

OVER [uvver], *adj.* upper. Gothic *ufar*.

'He's got t' *uvver* hand of him.'

OVER-BODY, *v.* to warm up cold meat, to cook it over again. O. Icel. *biða*, to offer, bid, produce. See under the word 'bid' in the *New Engl. Dict.*

OVERSEEN, *past part.* deceived, mistaken, overtaken with drink. Probably from A.S. *ofer-síman*, to overload, oppress.

OXEN-GREEN, a piece of common land in Dore, on the west side of Dore Church, mentioned in the Enclosure Act of 1822.

PACK OF MEAL, thirty pecks of oatmeal, weighing 240 lb.

It was formerly the custom for millers to stand in the market with meal for sale, and it was generally sold by the peck. The process of filling the measure was to rub the meal carefully through the hands, so that it would lie as lightly as possible. An old miller, who formerly lived at Dore and attended Chesterfield market, was considered to be a clever rubber. He prided himself on his ability to rub the meal so finely that in holding a sixpence downwards, a yard above the meal, he could let it drop so that it would pass clean through the meal to the bottom of the measure.

PADDLE, *sb.* a constable's staff or baton.

PANG or **PING**, *v.* to hurry, to push along.

'Come, *pang* along!' I am told that this is a Nottinghamshire word I have not heard it myself.

PAPPY, *adj.* soft.

'As *pappy* as the pith of an elder-stick.'

PATTED, *past part.* marked by the feet. The ground is said to be *patted* by a hare's feet.

PAUM [pome], *sb.* the hand.

'Come, keep thy *paums* off me!' This was said by a girl in a hayfield to a man who was trying to kiss her.

PAY-WAY, *v.* to totter, to oscillate.

A load of hay is said to *pay-way* when it oscillates on the wagon. The meaning seems to be 'to give way,' as though 'pay' here meant 'to give.' The accent is on the first syllable.

PEASHILL, a field in Rawmarsh. A.S. *piſe*, a pea? Compare *Peasenhurst* in Ashover.

PEEN END or **PANE END**, the smaller or pointed end of a hammer head. Jamieson has it as *peen*.

It is usually called 'the *peean* end.' I have heard discussions in Sheffield on the question whether the right form of the word is *been*, *pane*, or *peean*.

PEENY, *adj.* small, puny.

Boys in Sheffield who lived in different streets used to divide themselves into sets, those living in one street being hostile to those living in another. A set of the younger or smaller boys used to be called a *peeny set*.

PEG OUT, *v.* to die. Compare the Scotch *peg off*, to go away.—*Jamieson*. And see **PIKE OFF** below.

'If I lived there I should soon *peg out*.'

PELLITT SICKE, a place in Darnall. Deed of 1703.

PENDIL, *sb.* a pendulum.

PEN-TROUGH [pen-trow], *sb.* the wooden or iron conduit by means of which water from a dam or reservoir is conveyed to the top of a water-wheel.

PESTLE, *sb.* the leg; generally applied to a thick leg.

'What a *pestle* tha's got!'

PETTY, *sb.* the rump.

A man who had put his arm into a rabbit hole and seized the rabbit behind, said, 'I've got hold of his *petty*.' The word is in common use at Dronfield, in Derbyshire. It is used by old gamekeepers and others, and is not slang.

PICE, *sb.* a box. It is only known to me in the compound SALT-PICE below.

PIG. A *knitting-pig* is a small cushion made of wash-leather or other material and fastened to the waist by strings. It is used by women for keeping the knitting-needle steady. Compare the expression *pig-iron*.

PIGMAN STORTH, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1683.

PIKE [pike], *sb.* the beck or pointed end of an anvil. A.S. *pic*.

PIKE OFF, *v.* to move off. The *i* is long. Compare PEG OUT above.

'Come, *pike off*, or tha'll get thy back strapped!'

PILLERINE, *sb.* a sort of small cloak or tippet worn by women.

PING, *sb.* the noise made by a pickaxe as it strikes coal, stone, or other hard material. The word seems to have been formed from the sound made by the blow.

PINKIE, *sb.* the liquor drawn off from the third mash in brewing. See MIE and ROMTOM.

PIPPIN, *sb.* a deep, wide pot, a pipkin.

PIRL TOWN, a group of houses or a small hamlet near Rivelin Bridge.

A feast used to be held at this place, called '*Pirl Town* feast.'

PITTAPACE, PIDDYPACE, or PITTYPACE, *v.* to walk backwards and forwards. The word would translate the Greek *περιπάτειν*.

PLEASANTON. 'Long *Pleasanton* Nook' is the name of a field in Bolsover, Derbyshire. Can this be A.S.* *blæsan-tūn*, torch-house, or fire-house? See FIRE-HOUSE above.

PLOUGHING WITH DOGS, a phrase often used to express ineffective labour.

'Get on wi' thee; it's as bad as *plewin' wi' dogs*!'

PLUMB-BOB, *sb.* the float of a fishing line.

PLUMPTON LANE, in Low Bradfield. O. M.

The meaning is 'plum orchard.' Compare A.S. *æpeltūn*, an apple orchard.

PLUNDER, *v.* to endeavour, try, attempt. M.E. *blondren*, to pore over a thing.

A woman who was telling folk-tales to me one day said, 'The more you *plunder* to think, the worse you get!'

POD, *v.* to toddle, to walk. A word used by nurses when speaking of children.

POMER SICK [poamer sick], a little valley at Ridgeway in Eckington parish.

The surname *Palmer* is pronounced *Poamer* in this district. Compare COPMAN HOLES above.

POOASY, *sb.* a posy. This pronunciation seems to accord with the etymology 'poesy.'

POSET [pozet], *v.* to change positions for the next figure. The accent is on the last syllable. The word is used in dancing.

POTSIDE, *sb.* the place where the set-pot and brewing-pan stand in a kitchen.

'T' *potside* looks grand, check'd red an' white.'

Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 38.

The brickwork of the *potside* is usually painted of a bright red colour, and the mortar white, so that it appears to be checked in red and white.

PRICK, *v.* to trace a hare.

PUCKER, *v.* See SILT below.

PUNDER, *v.* to pour; to be blown or whifted away by the wind. Lat. *funderē*?

This word is used in Bradfield. 'I were goin' on t' moor side, and t' snow were *punderin'* off o' t' top.' This was said when the wind was blowing the snow off the hill in a fine powder. When a shot has gone off in a mine, a collier will say, 'Shoo's *pundered*,' meaning that the shot has blown the coal down.

PUR. See JUMBLETY PUR.

PURCHASE, *sb.* leverage, power, hold.

'He managed it when he'd got a bit more *purchase*,' *i.e.* 'He managed to lift the stone when he had got a better hold with the lever.' About Doncaster, a man who works occasionally, and not regularly, as a boatman on a canal is called a *urchase man*. These men carry long poles.

PUT, *sb.* energy. Compare FORTH-PUT above.

'He's no *put* about him.' 'He made a rare good *put* when he stopped that horse.'

QUARREL, *sb.* a diamond-shaped pane of glass.

QUEGLE, *sb.* a see-saw or 'ranty' for children, usually made by laying a plank across a fallen tree. The word is used about Eyam.

QUIRK, *sb.* an inner angle in a moulding. O. Icel. *hverk*.

The terms *quirk*, *oveloe*, *astragal*, and *ogee*, occur as the names of portions of a moulded cornice.

QUIRK, *sb.* a twist, bend, circle.

'Esquire at the end of a man's name is like the *quirk* of a pig's tail more for ornament than use.'

QUIRK, *sb.* a cheat, an impostor.

RABBET, *v.* to be angry, to take offence. Compare O. Icel. *rabba*, to babble, talk nonsense.

'Now, don't *rabbit*, man!' 'He soon *rabbets*.'

RADGY, *adj.* ill-tempered.

RAFFLE-TOPPIN, *sb.* a scatter-brained, witless, foolish person.

RAG, *v.* to vex, to irritate.

RAKES, a field in Dronfield. O. Icel. *rák*, a streak, stripe. The meaning probably is the 'strips,' *i.e.* acre strips in a common field. See RANGE OF LAND below.

'A close or pasture called the *Rakes*.' 'One other doale or parcell of land lying in the *Rakes*.'—Deed dated 1647.

RALTALLACKS, *sb. pl.* rags and tatters. The accent is on the first syllable.

RAM, *sb.* room, stead.

I have only heard the word as used in the phrase 'In *ram* of,' or 'I' *ram* of,' meaning 'instead of.' This expression occurs in North Derbyshire.

RANGE OF LAND.

'One other *range* or parcell of wood in two cloases called the Parke Bottoms.'—Agreement dated 19 William III., affecting timber at Beau-chief.

RAVEN ROCHER, the name of a cliff on the north side of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. A little stream called *Raven Gutter* is adjacent. Amongst Icelandic names compounded with *hrafn*, the raven, are *Hrafna-gjá* (rift or chasm of ravens) and *Hrafna-gil* (glen of ravens). 'A raven was the traditional war-standard of the Danish and Norse vikings and chiefs.'—*Cleasby*. A 'rocher' is a rock.

RAWNGE, *v.* to rove, ramble, wander about.

People are said to go *rawnging* about the moors in search of bilberries, &c.

REDISH [reddish], *sb.* a radish. This is the common pronunciation.

RED-SHANK. When the straw is in the *red-shank* wheat is said to be nearly ripe.

RED-WATER, *sb.* a disease to which cattle grazing on rough, sour grass in uncultivated districts are subject. The urine is highly coloured.

REE DUR, *sb.* a male yearling sheep. Compare A.S. *hrīðer*, cattle. See **DUR**.

RENCH, *v.* to rinse. O. Icel. *hreinsa*.

RENK, *v.* to reach.

RERE [reer], *adj.* half-done; applied to meat only half cooked. O. Icel. *hrár*, A.S. *hrêr*, not thoroughly cooked.

RIGGAT, **RIGGATE**, *sb.* a small watercourse or stream. Perhaps connected with O. Icel. *rigna*, to rain; Lat. *rigare*, to moisten. The word is used about Eyam. *Riggot* occurs as a surname in Dronfield.

RILE, *v.* to tumble about. M.E. *roilin*.

A romping child is said to '*rile* about' on a sofa. Chaucer has 'to *roile* aboute.'

ROBIN BROOK LANE, at Ridgeway. See **NICKER LANDS** above.

ROE HAIGH. Two closes with a frontage to Spout Lane, near Rowel Bridge, Stannington, are known as 'Second *Roe Haigh*' and 'Third *Roe Haigh*.'

ROCK-STAFF, *sb.* the piece of wood or long handle by which the blacksmith blows his bellows.

ROMTOM, *sb.* the liquor drawn off from the first mash in brewing. See **MIE** and **PINKIE**.

RONK, *adj.* bad, putrid.

A man said of a horse which had died of glanders, 'His blood's as *ronk* as owl.' Colliers use the word *ronk* as meaning simply 'bad.' 'He's a *ronk* one' means 'He is an ill-disposed man, a man of bad blood.' A man said of a vicious pony 'He's a *ronk* un.'

RONCIT MOOR, in Dore. **Roncit** = Roundseat.

Roncit Moor is the spelling in a deed dated 1740. It is now called *Ronsit*, and also *Roundseats*.

ROOK or **ROKE**, *v.* to cheat.

'They *rooked* us a bit o'er that job.'

ROUND [rahnd], *adj.* bow-legged.

'He's ommast *rahnd*, he couldn't stop a pig in a entry.'

ROYSTYMORE, at Worrall in Bradfield. O. Icel. *hrióstug-mór*, rough, barren moor.

'Lands called the *Roystymore*.'—Deed dated 1684.

RUD HILL, on Hallam Moors. O. M. A.S. *rud*, M.E. *rud*, red. This place is near Redmires.

RUNG, *sb.* the top rail on the sides of a cart into which the staves and iron-work are inserted. It forms a sort of coping, to which the sides are fastened. Compare O. Icel. *röng*, a rib in a ship.

RUNGRY, *adj.* strong, lusty, boisterous.

'A *rungr*y fellow.'

SAG, *v.* to subside, to droop. M.E. *saggin*, Low Ger. *sacken*, Swed. *sacka*. Compare **SOKE** below.

A stack is said to *sag* when it settles down by reason of its own weight.

SAGE, *sb.* a saw. The *g* is hard. O. Icel. *sög*, A.S. *sagu*.

SAGE, *v.* to saw. The *g* is hard.

A man said of a crow which was building its nest, 'He's *saging* away with his beak.'

SAGGER, *sb.* the heavy tassel which hangs amongst the lighter parts of the fringe of a cornice.

SALTER LANE. See **SOOATER LANE** below.

Maigne D'Arnis gives a Low Lat. word *saltarium*, O. French *sautoir*, a barrier of wood sustained at each end, and fixed in such a way that men could get over it, but animals could not. The pieces of wood which supported the barrier were in shape like a St. Andrew's Cross, thus X. The form may still be seen in the wooden stiles in hedges which are crossed by footpaths; and *saltire*, *saltier*, is used in English heraldry for a St. Andrew's Cross. Compare *Salter Gate* in Chesterfield, which is equivalent in meaning to *Salter Lane*. An old lane in Ashover, Derbyshire, leading from the church up to Overton, is called *Salter Lane*.

SALT-PICE, *sb.* a salt-box. Lat. *pyxis*, a small box?

Halliwell has *salt-pie*. 'Pece, a vessel for holding liquids.'—*Jamieson*.

SAVAGE, *adj.* rough, hard, difficult to work; applied to land.

SAVAGE LANE, in Dore.

SAWFLY, *adj.* carefully, tenderly.

SEEDY, *adj.* shabby.

A coat which has been much worn is said to be *seedy*.

SCAVEN [skavven], *v.* to wander about without any object in view, to loiter. O. Icel. *skæva*, to stride?

'What are ta *scavenin'* about for?'

SCAVVEN, *sb.* a scamp?

'He does look a *scavven*!'

SCIFFLE, *sb.* a hurry, scuffle.

SCORCH, *v.* to obstruct, turn off?

Scorching stones are stones laid upon a newly-mended road to keep carts and carriages from running in the same ruts. Large stones which are reared up against walls to prevent carts from knocking them down or running against them are also called *scorching stones*.

SCOW-BANKING, *adj.* rude, ill-mannered. *Scow* rimes with *cow*.

'He's a *scow-banking* sort of fellow!'

SCOWL O' BROW or **SCOWLY BROW**.

'When I was a young man, making common knives, I *scowl o' browed* many a dozen.'

'How has ta finished that?' 'By *scowly brow*.'

SCRAUNCH [skrawnch], *v.* to scratch.

Rats are said to *scraunch* on the floor.

SCRIN, *sb.* a narrow vein of lead.

This is a Derbyshire word. In a document dated 1804 it occurs as *scrin*, *schrin*, and *schrine*.

SEA GREEN, the name of some fields in Bradfield; mentioned in a deed of 1816.

There is a field called 'Sea Meadow Hirst' in Ashover, Derbyshire. *Sea* here appears to be equivalent to *see*, *seat*, as in bishop's *see*. There is no water in the neighbourhood of the field in Ashover.

SEAL, *v.* to tie up cows in a cowhouse.

SECKING, *sb.* canvas for sacks, or for supporting a mattress. A.S. *saccing*.

SEEA, *v.* look, behold! O. Icel. *sjá*.

'*Seea*, Johnny, there's a balloon going up!'

SEEN INTO.

'He's getting far *seen into*,' is an expression applied to an old man who is becoming decrepit and the worse for age.

SET or SATE, *sb.* a chisel which can be detached.

SETTER, *sb.* a seton or issue in the flesh of cattle. Lat. *seta*, a bristle.

SEWLEYS, fields in Dore. Document dated 1667.

Halliwell has *seugh*, *sew*, a wet ditch, a drain.

SHALES Moor, the name of a moor now forming part of the town of Sheffield.

SHANDY, *adj.* poor, miserable, broken down.

The word is applied to poor knives or other cutlery.

SHARROW, a suburb of Sheffield. A.S. *scearn*, division. Thus 'Sharrow Moor' is 'division moor,' the moor which divided one estate, or perhaps one bierlaw, from another; and 'Sharrow Lane' means 'division street.'

SHEED, *v.* to shed.

A woman at Ashover, in Derbyshire, who was helping me to pluck some roses from the wall of her cottage, said, 'If you don't mind, they'll *sheed*.' She told me that she was a Staffordshire woman.

SHILL, *v.* to strip.

'Come, my lad, *shill* thy coat off!'

SHIPLEY LOWAGE, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1591.

'*Shipley Lowage* and *Lowage gate*.'

SHIPPY, *sb.* a ship-starling.

SHIREOAKS, fields in Dronfield. A.S. *sceran*, M.E. *sceren*, *sheren*, to shear, cut. Originally to divide?

'His part and portion of lands lying in *Shireoaks*.'—Deed dated 1647. The meaning is 'boundary oaks,' trees having often been used as boundaries. Compare SHIRE GREEN and SHIRCLIFFE.

SHIVER-THE-WIND, *sb.* a derisive epithet applied to a very thin person.

A woman spoke of a very thin neighbour as '*Owd Shiver-the-wind*,' and she also described her as 'like a weasel peeping through a kex.'

SHOG, *v.* to oscillate, to move from side to side, to waddle. M.E. *schoggin*, O. Dutch *schocken*.

SHOODER, *sb.* the shoulder.

SHUNTLE or SHUNDLE, *v.* to shine. The frequentative of 'shine.'

'The moon *shuntles*.' This is used in Dore, and also in Bradfield. It is also used by cutlers in Sheffield when they are polishing their wares.

SICHY, *adj.* wet, marshy.

SIDDLING, a close in Dungworth.

'Two closes in Dungworth called *Nether Siddling* and *Short Acres*.'—Deed dated 1614. The O. M. has '*Sidling Bush*' in Dungworth. Halliwell gives '*sideling*, the slope of a hill—*South*.'

SIKE-ALIKE, *adj.* similar.

SILT, *v.* to rise up. Connected with Lat. *salire*, to leap, spring forward.

The floor in a coal mine is said to *silt* when it is raised up by the action of gas. A collier when returning to his work in the morning often finds the floor *silted* (raised), or, as he sometimes calls it, *puckered*.

SILVER. See HAY-SILVER above.

SILVESTER MOORS, in Dronfield.

In a deed dated 1666, affecting lands at Birchet, in the parish of Dronfield, mention is made of 'Middle Moore or *Silvester Moores*.'

SISELY TOR, an eminence overlooking the ruins of the old chapel at Padley, near Hathersage. The *i* is long.

Near this place are some so-called Celtic remains, such as a 'Druidical circle' and a rocking stone. In Alfric's vocabulary (*Wright-Wülcker*, 147, 37) *torr* = scopulum, rock. We may probably take this word as *Sjstlu-torr*. The O. Icel. *sjstla*, business, work, also means district, diocese, prefecture, bailiwick. It occurs also in Icelandic local names, as *Sjstlu-kind*, the people of Esthonia. In modern Icelandic usage the country is divided into *sjstlur*, answering to the *þing* of the Commonwealth, and each *sjstla* has its bailiff (*sjstlumaðr*), who at the same time is the justice and the tax-gatherer or steward of the king.—*Cleasby*. This 'Druidical circle' may have been an open-air court, and the Icelandic *Lög-berg*, rock of law, may be compared.

SKELL UP, *v.* to upset. *Skeyl* in Halliwell.

A woman said to her servant, as she was taking a joint of beef out of the room, 'Mind it doesn't *skell up*!' The word is common about Barnsley, but very rare in Sheffield.

SKELLY, *adj.* gravelly, slaty, stony. Connected with *scale*, a flake. Compare the Gothic *skalja*, a tile.

SKINCH, *v.* to encroach, to shorten distance.

When a boy playing at marbles moves his taw nearer to the ring than he ought to do he is said to *skinch*, *i.e.* to encroach unfairly.

SKINGY [skinjy], *adj.* stingy, penurious.

SKUGGON, *v.* to grow dim. O. Icel. *skyggja*.

An old woman at Bolsterstone in Bradfield said, 'If I read too long my eyes *skuggon*.'

SLACK, *sb.*

'Gentle currents or *slacks*.'—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1888. The writer was describing a stream in which anglers fish.

SLAKY, *adj.* streaked with dirt. The *a* is long.

'Our glasses [tumblers] often do look *slaky*, as if they weren't halt washed.'

SLAPE, *sb.* a worthless fellow who goes about from one ale-house to another to get drink.

SLAPE ALE, ale which costs the drinker nothing.

'He'd had a drop o' *slape ale*,' *i.e.* of ale for which he did not pay.

SLAPE-SHOD, *adj.* A horse is said to be *slape-shod* when he is 'shod flat.'

SLEAR [sleer] or **SLER**, *sb.* a slide on the ice.

SLEATHER or **SLUTHER**, *v.* to eat in a slovenly manner.

A man at Dore addressed some friends, who were at supper, in the words, 'I see you're *sleathering* it up.'

SLEW, *v.* to turn round, to pull round, to turn a sieve or riddle round so as to free the corn from small seeds.

SLICKEN, *adj.* slippery.

SLIFTER, the name of a rock near Carl's Wark, Hathersage.
See **SLIVE** below.

People call this rock 'the *Slifter*.' There are a number of gaping clefts in the rock. Halliwell gives '*slifter*, a crack or crevice'—a Lancashire word.

SLINK MEAT, meat which is not fit for human consumption.

People call a butcher who sells bad meat a '*slink* butcher.'

SLIPE, *sb.* the iron foundation or shoe of a plough.

SLIVE, *v.* to cut. See **SLIFTER** above.

A Derbyshire word.

SLOMING RING [sloaming ring], a name for the game called 'Kiss-in-the-ring.' Mere slang, I think.

SLURRED. Sheep are said to be *slurred* when they are marked with raddle [pronounced reddle] to distinguish one age from another.

SMIRK, *v.* to strike, to smack.

SMIT, *sb.* a smut, a black spot. Cf. A.S. *smittian*, to spot.

SMITHUM, *sb.* small coal, slack.

SMUG, *adj.* smart, active.

A man at Totley was known as '*Smug* W——.'

SNAVEL, *v.* to pledge goods, such as clothes, but not at a pawnbroker's shop. Compare O. Dutch *snappen*, to intercept.

SNAVEL-SHOP, *sb.* a repository for cheap or flimsy goods.

SNICK, *v.* to turn aside.

'He *snicked* on one side.'

'Did tha see him *snick* that ball to leg?'

'What's up?' 'Why, he's *snicked* him to leg for four!' This was heard at a cricket match.

SNIDY [snidy], *adj.* mean, selfish. Icel. *sniðugr*; Danish *snedig*, clever, cunning?

SNIG, *adj.* remote, retired, private.

'A *snig* place to catch a poacher.'

SNIP. A large stone on the right-hand side of the road, just above the inn at Hollow Meadows, is called *The Snip*. It means 'the cut-off piece.'

SNITCHER, *sb.* the nose. Slang, I think.

'Hit him on the *snitcher*!'

SNIZE, *v.* to smell of.

A man said, 'This place fair *snizes* o' Bakewell.' 'It *snizes* o' rats.'

SNIZY, *adj.* ill-tempered.

SNOD, *v.* to smooth; to smooth thread so that it will weave easily.

The word is very rarely heard about Sheffield.

SNOOZE, *v.* to nestle.

A child is said to *snooze* to its mother's breast.

SNORE-PIECE, *sb.* the perforated end of a pump which admits the water.

It is elsewhere called the 'wind-bore.' It is said to be so called on account of the noise which the water makes in passing through the holes.

SNOWBALL SICK, a field of about two acres in Handsworth Woodhouse, near Sheffield.

SNOW-BONES, *sb. pl.* pieces of snow left after a snow-storm.

SNURT [snirt], *v.* to wheeze, to rattle.

A man who was blowing through his tobacco pipe said that 'it made a *snurting* noise.'

SNY, *v.* to watch slyly. Connected with *sneak*.

SODDER or SOTHER, *v.* to boil.

'Bring the kettle, and don't keep it *sothering* there

SOFLA RING, the name of a place about a mile from Redmires, on the Sheffield side. The *o* is short.

Old people say that a ring of stunted oaks once grew there; but there is no proof of this.

SOKE [soak], *v.* to subside. Compare **SAG** above.

When a piece of coal is undermined in a pit, and left to fall by its own weight, the colliers say it is 'left to *soke*,' or fall of its own accord, without the use of wedges.

SOOATER LANE, the old pronunciation of *Salter Lane*, at Brincliffe, leading to Banner Cross, now vulgarly written Psalter Lane. An old lane at Dronfield, near the church, and leading up to the main street, is called *Sooater Lane*, and sometimes merely 'The Sooater.' A man will speak of 'T' top o' t' *Sooater*.' Low Lat. *saltarium*, O. French *sautoir*, a piece of wood placed across a lane to stop the progress of cattle. See **SALTER LANE** above.

SPAN. See **WATER-SPAN**.

SPAN-CAR, a place in Ashover, Derbyshire.

Halliwell has '*spaining*, summer pasturage for cattle.'

SPANG, the name of two narrow fields at Wadsley. '*Spang*, an irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field, whether planted or in grass.'—*Halliwell*.

Two narrow fields, containing together 3a. 3r. 38p., lying between the road leading from Sheffield to Oughtibridge and the river Don, are described as 'Near *Spang*' and 'Far *Spang*.'

SPARKEN SPRING or **SPARKEN WELL**, a well on the right-hand side of the road leading from the village of Dore to the Townhead. Compare '*Sparken Hill*' at Worksop. O. Icel. *spákhona*, a spae-wife or prophetess. The letter *r* in *Sparken* indicates the old pronunciation, just as the surname *Maples* has become *Marples*. There is a well in Ashover, Derbyshire, called 'the Old Woman's Well.'

SPAYNE BROOK, a stream at Hollow Meadows, near Sheffield. Compare **SPAN-CAR** above.

SPELK, *sb.* a splinter of wood.

SPENDILS, *sb. pl.* cross-bars or stays of wood which keep the shafts of a cart in proper position.

SPIFFING, *adj.* grand, splendid, gorgeous.

'Tha looks *spiffin*' i' that dress!'

SPIKE, *sb.* the work-house, the place where paupers are relieved. Slang. '*Spike Park*' was a slang name for the Queen's Bench Prison.

SPINK-WINK, *sb.* a chaffinch.

SPOONY, *sb.* a slang word for a 'lover.'

I mention this word because there is a saying in this district that 'If you let a *spoon* fall you will soon have a fool coming to see you.'

SPROD, *sb.* a horse.

SPRUNG, *sb.* See NETTLE-SPRUNG.

SPUR, *sb.* a mould used by lead-smelters for making pigs of lead.

STAGE, *sb.* in Ecclesfield. See STAITHE below.

STAINERY CLOUGH, a valley on the moors to the west of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. *Stainery* seems to be an adjective formed from O. Icel. *steinar*, the plural of *steinn*, so that the meaning may be 'stony valley.' But can the last three letters stand for O. Icel. *eyri*, a gravelly bank?

STAITHE, *sb.* a plateau or flat piece of land in Ecclesfield, which lies above a narrow valley known as 'the *isle*' [ile], is called 'the *staithe*,' or 'the *stage*.' At the head of the valley is an old well called 'Cooper Well,' or 'Carper Well.'

STALLEN [stolen], *past part.* satiated.

STANG, *v.* to stay, fasten with a bar of wood, iron, &c.
The revolutions of a wheel can be *stanged* by means of a crowbar, &c.

STANGHOUSE, in Hallam, near Sheffield. O. Icel. *stöng*, A.S. *steng*, a pole.

'A cottage in Hallam called *Stanghouse*.'—Deed of 1741. A bit of local history may be contained in this curious name, for it suggests a house with pillars.

STANSIL CLOSE, a field, containing nine acres, in Whittington, near Chesterfield. O. Icel. *stein-síla*, A.S. *stánsýl*, a stone pillar.

STARKEN, *v.* to tighten, as to tighten a rope.

START-UPS. See HODDIN START-UPS.

STASH, *v.* to desist, stop. Slang, I think.

Boys in the street often say 'Now *stash* it!'

STEADING [stedding], *sb.* a farmhouse and adjacent buildings.

STEE, *sb.* a ladder.

'Fetch t' *stee* out o' t' lathe.'

STEEK, *v.* to close, fasten, or shut.

'*Steek t' dooar an' sit thee dahn.*'

STEER, *sb.* a piercing noise. Compare the Dutch *tier*, *getier*, a noise.

'*Howd thy steer!*'

STEER, *v.* to make a piercing noise.

'*Thou steers me through!*'

STOCES [stoses] *sb. pl.* marks used by lead-miners indicating that they have taken possession of a field containing lead.

A Derbyshire word.

STODGER, *sb.* a stiff, chubby, fat boy.

STODGER, *sb.* a trial ball in the game of cricket. Perhaps school-boy slang.

STOPE, *v.* to break the surface of the ground and make holes therein, as horses do when they run over soft ground.

STORTHING, *adj.* excellent, in good condition; applied to a horse.

'*He's a storthing good tit!*'

STO STORTH, a field in Dore.

STRIKE [streek], *v.* to stretch, to yawn.

'*Look how he's striking himsen!*'

STRINE, *sb.* a ditch. The *i* is long.

STRIVE, *sb.* a mark, consisting of a bit of thread, put in a stocking to show how far one has knitted. Compare the German *streif*, a stripe.

STRUT, *sb.* a support for a bulging wall. Compare O. Icel. *strútr*, a sort of hood jutting out like a horn.

STRUT-STAVES, *sb. pl.* bars of wood attached to each end of the *ear breed* of a cart, and forming a sort of prop or support to the sides

STUBBORN, *adj.* stiff, thick.

A barber said, '*If you cut your moustache it will grow very stubborn.*'

SUFFIT, *v.* to beat.

'*I see tha'rt in for a suffiting*' ('*I see you're in for a beating*'). This word is used about Ecclesall, near Sheffield.

The *Prompt. Parv.* (p. 41) has *buffetyn* or *suffetyn*. In a note, Mr. Way says, 'The word "suffetyn," which occurs here only, and is not found in the other MSS. or the printed editions, may be an erroneous reading.' This proves that the reading was not erroneous. In the introduction to the *Sheffield Glossary* I have given reasons which point to the probability that the *Catholicon Anglicum* was written in this district.

SUWA [sooa], peace, be still. A.S. *sūwa*.

I have heard people say 'Sooa, lad, sooa,' meaning 'Be quiet.'

SWILKER, *v.* to splash, to cause water to oscillate from side to side in a pail or bucket.

SWINE-CREW, *sb.* a pigstye.

SWIRL-HOLE, *sb.* a bend in a stream, where the water is usually deep.

SWORN IN AT HIGHGATE. See HIGHGATE.

TAG, *sb.* a wild or romping girl.

'He's two daughters, and they're regular tags.'

TAPISH [täpish], *v.* to waste or pine away. Lat. *tabescere*.

'He *tapished* and died.'

I do not find that the word is used in Sheffield, but it is very commonly used in North Derbyshire.

TARGILL, *sb.* a despicable person; usually applied to a dirty, slovenly woman. The *g* is hard; accent on the first syllable. The word is well known in the villages to the south of Sheffield.

'Tha nasty *targill*!'

TARLACK, *sb.* a contemptible fellow. See TARGILL.

'Tha'rt a nice *taylack*!'

TASKER'S CORN, a blow with a whip.

This is a phrase used by a man who drives a horse.

TELL PIE, *sb.* a sneak, a tell-tale.

Children about Doncaster say:—

'Tell Pie Tit

Laid an egg and couldn't sit.'

TENT, *sb.* notice.

To 'tak tent' is to take notice of. 'Thah mun *tak tent* on it' ('You must take notice of it').

TEWED. A table-cloth or shirt-front is said to have 'gotten very much *tewed*' when all the stiffness has been taken out of it, and instead of being smooth it has become much wrinkled.

THIBEL. See FINGERS, NAMES OF.

THICK-AND-THREEFOLD, *adv.* strongly.

'Shoo gav it me *thick-and-threefold*.'

THIKKI [thikky], *adv.* or *interj.* there. The *th* is sounded as in the word *this*.

'*Thikki*, you'll catch it!'

This word is common, especially amongst children, in Derbyshire. I have heard it as *thaykety*, and have given it so in the *Sheffield Glossary*.

THILL, *sb.* the floor of a coal-mine.

Compare O. Icel. *þilja*, a deal plank; also the deck of a ship.

THUMBKIN. See TOES, NAMES OF, below.

TIDDY-DOLL, a slattern; a woman who is not domesticated.

'A poor *tiddy-doll* of a wife.'

TIMBER, *sb.* strength, massive build.

A man who was looking at a picture of Samson in a shop in Sheffield, said, 'He's got some *timber* about him.'

TINDER, *sb.* ashes, the ashes made by burning paper.

'It's all burnt to *tinder*.'

TINGLES, the name of a farm near Bolsterstone in Bradfield.

TIP, *v.* to touch; to touch lightly. A cricketer is said to *tip* a ball with a bat if he just touches it.

TIPS AND WANDS, a game at marbles.

TOD, *sb.* a fop or gaily-dressed person. Perhaps slang.

A well-dressed young man was called '*Toddy M*—.'

TOES, NAMES OF. The following names of the toes are taught to children in the neighbourhood of Sheffield:—

Great toe	Tom Thumbkin.
First ,,	Billy Bumkin.
Second ,,	Long Daniel.
Third ,,	Hickspickit.
Little ,,	Little Dick.

See FINGERS, NAMES OF, above.

TOM. Buttered bread toasted only on the buttered side is known as '*soft tom*.'

TOM CROFT, a field in Rawmarsh, containing 1a. 1r. 1f. It is of very irregular shape.

TOM DOCKIN or **TOMMY DOCKIN**, a goblin, elf, or evil being. See **TOMMY RAW-HEAD** below.

In a letter published in the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*, Dec. 3, 1888, Mr. John Wilson says, 'I asked an old woman, nearly 90 years of age, the other day, if she ever heard the word *Tom Dockin*. She at once said, "Children were told that if they were not good *Tom Dockin* would fetch them." He was a frightful *bogey* to children. He was sometimes described as having iron teeth, with which he devoured bad children.'

Compare the Norse *döckálfar*, or dark elves, who dwell down in the earth. *Tom Dockin* is well known as a goblin about Sheffield. Cf. *Dicken*, as in the oath 'What the *dickens*!'

TOM HILL, in Dungworth. O. M.

Cf. 'Tom lane,' near Stumperlow, a road leading from Carsick Hill to Nether Green.

TOMMY, *v.* to rivet or fasten together; a term used by cutlers when they are fastening on the scales of the handles of knives.

Advertisements are sometimes seen in the Sheffield newspapers such as, 'Wanted a boy to *tommy* on,' &c.

TOMMY BAR, a bar of iron or steel used as a lever.

TOMMY RAW-HEAD, a goblin so called.

'Tha moant go out at neet, or *Tommy Raw-head* will fetch thee.' This being is also called *Raw-head-and-bloody-bones*. There is a well at Hackenthorpe, near Sheffield, which children call 'Tommy Raw-head Well,' wherein it is said that an iron man with chains on his body lives.

TONG, *v.* to cry as a hound does when he first gets on the scent.

TOUSE [touze], *v.* to beat, thrash; also to pull, drag.

TOUSEL [touzel], *v.* to tug or pull about. Compare the Low Ger. *tuseln*.

A young dog is said to *tousel* things about.

TOVS or **TUFFS**, a ridge of rocky ground near the 'Iron Wheel' in Rivilin Valley. Compare a 'tuft of hair' and the O. Icel. *topt*, a green tuft or knoll.

TOW RAG, the female breast. Slang.

TRAY, *adj.* the three in the game of cards.

TRINITY, *sb.* a kind of sheep-shear.

TROUBLE WOOD, near Peck Hall, Bradfield. O. M.

TUMBLE-TREE, *sb.* the cross-bar forming the fulcrum upon which the 'rock-staff' or handle of a pair of blacksmith's bellows is supported. Compare the O. Icel. *dymbill*, a wooden tongue to ring a bell, and the modern English *dumb-bell*.

TUNWELL MEADOW, in Bradfield. Mentioned in a deed of 1714. O. Icel. *tún-völlr*, a strip of the in-field.

'A parcel of ground in the Nether Townfield called *Tunnwell Dole*, at Worrall in Bradfield.—Deed dated 1684.

TURNER CROFT STOOP YATE, a field in Darnall; mentioned in deed dated 1703.

TURNER WALLS, a place near Ughill in Bradfield. O.M.

Probably the final *s* is superfluous, and we may read O. Icel. *þorna-völlr*, field of thorns, thorn-field.

TURN GREAVE, the name of a field at Greenhill, near Sheffield. The meaning is 'thorn grove.'

TWEE [twee], *adj.* two.

Rarely heard now except in Derbyshire.

TWEEDLE, *v.* to twist.

'I can *tweedle* him round my thumb.'

TWEET, *v.* to make a low, mournful noise as a bird does; to warble slowly and gently.

TWEEZE, *v.* to twist.

TWEEZEL NUT or **TWEEZELED NUT**, a double nut.

TWO DAYS' WORK, a field in Heeley.

A close called the 'Two Daies Worke' in Heeley.—Deed of 1663. 'Two days work of ground lying in the Upper Townfield, one day work lying in the Little Townfield, and one other day work in a close called the Cliffe, all in Worrall, in Bradfield aforesaid.'—Deed dated 1684. In a deed dated 1816, affecting land in Bradfield, a field called 'Five Days Work, sometimes called the House Broom,' is mentioned. It contained 3a. 1r. 12p.

TWO LANDS, a field in Brassington, Derbyshire, containing 2a. or. 30p.

It would appear from this that a *land* is the exact equivalent of an acre.

UNTAIN [untane], *adj.* content. A.S. *on-tined*, well supplied.

'Thar't neer *untain*.

'For he's a bane

That's neer *untain*.'

Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, pp. 47, 48.

URCHONT, *sb.* a hedgehog.

URCHONT, *sb.* a hump-backed person.

'Tha art a *urchont*!'

USHER. A portion of the Don, or of the lands lying beside the Don, between Wharncliffe Side and Deepcar, is called 'the *Usher*.' Halliwell has '*hush*, to loosen earthy particles from minerals by running water'—a Northern word. *Hush*, meaning a great rush of water, is still used in Northumberland.

UTICK [yewtick], *sb.* a small, chirping bird.

'Thou jumps and skips about like a *utick* upon an hard-iron.'

UXTER, *sb.* the armpit. A.S. *ôhsta*.

VAMP, *v.* to hang about, or follow one about.

'Wherever I go, she's always sure to *vamp* about.'

VINEYARDS, a field in Tickhill.

'A place called the *Vine Yards* or Whong Top.'—Deed of 1722. A field in Tickhill bearing this very name has been lately offered for sale. The name affords a curious proof of the cultivation of the vine so far north as Yorkshire. *Whong* is the O. Icel. *vangr*, a garden, green home-field, A.S. *wang*.

WADDER, *sb.* anything very large.

A man who dug up a large potato, exclaimed 'My word, that's a *wadder*!'

WALDERSLOW, the name of a barrow about 200 yards S.E. from the village of Bolsterstone. The meaning is Walder's mound, from the A.S. personal name 'Waldhere.' The O. Icel. *valdr* (walder) means 'ruler.' 'This barrow,' says Mr. J. D. Leader, 'is on the crown of one of the most commanding eminences of the district.' It is clearly the burial-place of a man called *Walder*, perhaps the equivalent of our *Walter*. The barrow was imperfectly opened in 1822, and the facts were, on May 2, 1823, communicated to the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society in a paper read by Mr. William Jackson. The field containing the barrow now belongs to Charles Macro Wilson, Esq.

WALLET. A part of the village of Ecclesfield is known as 'the *Wallet*.'

WALSH, *adj.* saltless, without salt.

I have been told that this word is applied only to bread which has not been salted, and not to every kind of insipid or unseasoned food. But I doubt this. See *WOLSH* in *Sheffield Glossary*.

WANDERERS, *sb. pl.* a name given to the large stones found on the moorlands about Bradfield and other places.

It is said that Bradfield Church is built of such *wanderers*. These stones are also called *day-stones*.

WAP, *sb.* the first straw wrapping of a bundle of scythes.

WARL, *v.* to wail, to whine, to complain without shedding tears. O. Icel *vála*. The *r* is not trilled, but the Old Norse pronunciation is preserved, as in SPARKEN WELL (from *spákhona*) above.

WASHINGTON HAY, a place in Ashover, Derbyshire, mentioned in old parish records. Is the meaning 'the wash-house croft'?

WATCHET, *adj.* wan, pale. A Derbyshire word.

WATER BLOB, *sb.* a king cup, or marsh marigold.

WATER-SPAN, *sb.* an insect which runs on the top of water. It resembles a spider, and some call this insect a 'water-spider.'

WEAR [ware], *v.* to live in the state of wedlock with a person.
'I'm *wearing* my second husband.' 'I'm *wearing* my third wife.'

WELD, *v.* to manage. A Derbyshire word. A.S. *gewealdan*.

A farmer living at Ashover, in Derbyshire, said to me, 'There's no farm I could ha' liked better if I could only ha' *welded* it.'

WELLY, *adv.* nearly.

WELSH, a foreign language?

'He's talking *Welsh*!' 'That's *Welsh*!' means 'I don't understand you.'

WEMMEL or WIMMEL, *v.* to upset, overturn.

'It 'll *wemmel* o'er.'

WESTERN BANK, a place in Sheffield. The right form of the word is 'Weston Bank,' like 'Weston Park,' which adjoins. A.S. *wēsten*, a wilderness, desert. The place was formerly an open common.

'When t' windmill stood on t' *Western Bank*
(The land-mark o' the wild),
An' by it's side i' rustic pride
T' owd miller's cottage smiled.'

Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 55.

WHIM [wim], *v.* to cheer.

'It *whimmed* me on my way.'

WHINNEY, *sb.* a wet, swampy place; a place where willows grow.

WHIP, *v.* to make frills in muslin; to gather up a frill.

'*Whyppyn*, as sylke womene whyppyn or closyn threde in sylke.'—*Prompt. Parv.*

WHIP OUT, *v.* to leave quickly. Slang?

'Now, man, *whip out!*'

WHIR or WHAR, *sb.* the crab or juice of the crab?

If a fruit-pie is short of sugar, the exclamation is often heard 'It's as sour as *whir!*' About Eckington *whar* is often heard. When milk has gone sour, someone will say 'It's as sour as *whir!*' *Whir* is said to be the juice of the crab, which is sometimes called *crab varjus*. Halliwell gives *wharre* as a crab-tree—a Cheshire word.

WHITE COAL.

'*White coal*, charcoale, grove timber, barke, punchwood, and all other ware or implements which shall proceed and be made in the said woods.' Agreement, dated 19 William III., affecting timber at Beauchief.

WHITTEN, *v.* to sharpen; to sharpen knives. A.S. *hwettan*.

WHITTENING-STONE, a stone used by knife-grinders to make smooth a roughly-ground scythe, &c. It is used in the same way, and for the same purpose, as a *bearding-stone*, *q.v.*

WHOOT, *v.* to whistle.

'What are ta *whooting*, my lad?'

WHULE [whewl], *v.* to cry, whine.

Children are said to 'pule and *whule*.'

WHYNSAWE, a field-name in Norton.

In a deed of 1587 the fields now called the *Wisners* are mentioned as *Whysnawe*. 'Two selyons or lands in a field called Nether *Whysnawe*.' 'Another selyon called Middle *Whysnawe*,' &c.

WIBEL. See FINGERS, NAMES OF.

WILFREY NEILD, a place on Middle Moss, to the west of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield; adjacent is *Wilfrey Edge*. O. M.

Neild may be M.E. *nelde*, *neelde*, a needle, Icel. *nál*. It would then seem to mean a standing-stone, or bauta-stone, *i.e.* a memorial stone erected over the dead. A drawing of one of these stones, with a point like that of a needle, may be seen in Worsaae's *Primeval Antiquities*, 1849, p. 109. As to 'Wilfrey' compare the Gothic *hwilftri*, which translates the Greek *σοφός*, a coffin, in Luke vii., 14, and O. Icel. *hvilft*, a grassy hollow. If *hwilftri* could be extended to mean 'tomb,' the meaning might be 'tomb pillar.' There are tumuli adjacent. This explanation, however, is very doubtful.

WILKEN HILL, near Agden, in Bradfield. O. M.

Halliwell quotes an old MS. thus, 'Then tak a hundreth *wylkene* leves,' &c. But I do not think that 'wilkin' is here the name of a plant.

WINDER, *v.* to winnow.

WITCH, *sb.* a small candle to make up the weight of a pound.

'Well, it is a *witch* of a candle!'

WITHANLY HOUSE, near Ughill in Bradfield. O. M. See the next word.

WITHIN or WITHING, *sb.* a willow holt; a piece of wet land where willows grow.

A place on Eyam Moor is called 'the Wet *Withins*,' or *Withings*.

WITTER-BIT, the 'counter-bored' part of a pair of scissors.

WHORL, *v.* to whirl, twist round.

WHORLWIND, *sb.* a whirlwind.

WOODRUFF, a field belonging to Carter Hall Farm, Ridgeway.

WORMHILL, the name of three fields in Whittington, near Chesterfield. 'Snake Lane' is adjacent. The meaning seems to be 'snake hill.' There is a village called *Wormhill* near Millers Dale, in Derbyshire.

WORRALL, *sb.* a hamlet in Bradfield. It is on the summit of a hill. O. Icel. *hrirfill*, vertex, hill top?

WOULD STORTH, a field in Norton; mentioned in a deed dated 1606.

WRAST or WROST, *sb.* rage, anger. A common word in North Derbyshire.

A man whose bed had been stuffed with barley chaff 'came up in a *wrast*' when he found it out.

WRASTY or WROSTY, *adj.* angry. O. Icel. *hrjóstug*, rough?

WRĪGLE, *v.* to turn about. The *i* is long, and is sounded like the *i* in 'mind.'

A man at Dore said to a surgeon who was probing a wound, '*Wrigle* it about i' t' hoil, man.'

YACK, *v.* to dig, force up, to force up by the roots.

'There were some gooseberry trees i' t' garden, but shoo *yacked* 'em all up.'

YAMMER, *v.* to grumble, to complain.

YARGLE, *sb.* an eagle.

This is the old Derbyshire pronunciation of the word. It is now little heard.

YARN, *sb.* humour.

'He was in the *yarn* for it.'

YEALD or YEEALD, the pronunciation of the surname 'Heald' at Dore.

A wood at Baslow, just above the 'Hydropathic Establishment,' is called 'The *Yeld*.' This is equivalent to the Old Eng. *held*, a slope, the ground being a steep hillside.

YORK, *v.* to vex, to disgust. M.E. *irhen*, connected with A.S. *wærc*, O. Icel. *verkr*, pain.

'It *yorks* me to hear thee talk.'

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RUTLAND WORDS.

RUTLAND WORDS.

COLLECTED BY

THE REV. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, M.A.,

RECTOR OF TYNEHAM, DORSET

(And lately of Glaston, Rutland).

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INTRODUCTION.

The following collection of words and phrases has been made during a twelve years' incumbency in the county of Rutland (Wrangdike Hundred). Several items have been contributed by the Rev. P. G. Dennis, rector of N. Luffenham, and others by the late rector of Stretton, the Rev. Edward Bradley, more widely known as "Cuthbert Bede."

I have neither time nor confidence to attempt a scientific introduction. I will add a very few random hints as to local peculiarities.

'Come,' 'Butter,' &c., are pronounced '*Coom*,' '*Booter*.'

'Chance,' 'Mince,' are '*Chanck*,' '*Minch*.'

'Quench,' 'Quince,' are '*Squenck*,' '*Squinck*' or '*Quincē*.'

'Cornice' is '*Cornish*.'

The final *e* is pronounced as a sort of possessive termination in '*Princē-feathers*,' '*Rosē-tree*,' and sometimes '*Quincē-tree*.'

'Bladder,' 'Ladder,' 'Ivy,' are '*Blether*' or '*Blather*,' '*Lether*,' '*Ivory*.'

'While' is used as equivalent with 'till.'

'At-a night,' 'Of-a Thursday,' 'Of-a night.'

'Me-thinks.' F- is sounded th- in 'from,' 'furrow'; on the other hand we have 'fistle' for 'thistle.' -T- is suppressed in place-names: Ays'on, Glās'on; -th- in Edi'weston. We have Market O'erton, Mar'st'rop; the eastern and western corner lordships of the little county are Essendine and Whissendine.

'Who' *be them ship?*' means 'Whose are those sheep?' 'Whoh can say 'er lessings?' ('Who can say her lessons?')

Dåle = deal.

Sarvice, Clargyman = service, clergyman.

Cayzed = cast.

Fuzz or Fooz = furze.

Goss = gorse.

'Frit,' 'Glent,' 'Pept,' as preterites, speak for themselves.

Oi've, yo've, we'm = I am, you are, we are.

For plurals we have 'Beast,' 'Pōses' (*i.e.*, posts), 'Clozen,' 'Housen,' 'Plazen,' 'Nesses,' 'Frosses.'

We often drop (1) the preposition and (2) the possessive case inflexion. 'He goes Uppingham of-a Wednesday.' 'Joe Sumpter' grandson.' 'The Queen' childer.' I found examples of these latter peculiarities (as of several others mentioned in the *Glossary*) alike in the eighteenth century parish accounts and in the mouths of my late parishioners.

FIELD-NAMES.

The old field-names mentioned in the rectorial terrier of Glaston parish, then unenclosed or 'open fields,' in 1635 are as follows: The Northe Fielde; the Myllne Fielde; the West Fielde; Parte of the Myllne Fielde; and the Southe Fielde.

Gorgimer: Little Gorgimer, Great Gorgimer Close, and Top Gorgimer Close, the names of three fields in map of 1841.

Holmes: 'South Holmes,' the name of two closes or fields in parish plan, 1841.

Lings: The name of two closes in the Glaston parish map, 1841.

Muxwells: The name of two closes in map of 1841.

The Rev. P. G. Dennis sends me the following lists of

(i.) *Danish words in use in Rutland*: Brig, clep, flit, frem, kittlin', muck, rig, thack.

(ii.) *Words used in Rutland in a peculiar sense, etc.*: Acquainted (courting), balk, con-tent, disannul (not elsewhere in everyday

use), gain, a-joisting, stall, teem. Mr. Dennis remarks that the number of peculiar forms of words or pronunciation is in this part of the Midlands comparatively small.

(iii.) *Place-names in Rutland* (almost all of them having A.S. terminations, such as -cote, -den, -ham, -ton, -wick, -worth; some of them, as -den, suggestive of forests and outlying pastures in woods): -Cote (a mud hut), Caldecote, Morcott, Tickencote. -Den (outlying pasture in woods), Barrowden, Essendine and Whissendine (the eastern and western parishes); perhaps, also, Hambledon *alias* Hambleton, and Lyndon. -Ham, Clipsham, Empingham, Greetham, Langham, Luffenham, Oakham, Uppingham. -Ley (pasture), Burley-on-the-hill, Leafield Forest, Wardley, Witchley. -More, Cottesmore. -Ton, Ayston, Belton, Braunston, Casterton *or* Brig-Caster-ton, Edithweston *or* Edywesson, Egleton *or* Eglinton, Exton, Glaston, Glaiston *or* Gladeston, Ketton, Lydington *or* Liddington, Manton, Market Overton (*or* Orton), Normanton, Pilton, Preston, Ridlington, Seaton *or* Seyton, Stretton, Snelston, Thistleton, and possibly Lyndon. -Well, Ashwell, Tinwell, Whitwell. -Worth (property, farm), Pickworth.

Besides the above, we find, either in actual use or in Speed's map, the names following:—

-Thorpe, Thorpe-by-water, Alesthorp, Barleythorpe, Belmesthorpe, Gunthorpe, Ingthorpe, Martinsthorp *or* Marstrop, Tolthorpe.

Barrow, Barnsdale, Beaumont, Bisbrook *or* Bittlesbrook *or* Pisbrook, Brooke, Catmose, Deepdale, Drystoke *or* Stokedry, Flitteris, Rakesborough, Ryall *or* Ryhall, Stocken *or* Stocking, Tixover *or* Tichessoure, Teigh *or* Tyghe, and Wing *or* Weng *olim* Veyinge.

Hundreds: Alstoe, Martinsley, and Wrangdike, the East Hundred, and the Soke of Oakham.

Our streams are: The Eye, Chater, and Guash *or* Wash, running into the Welland.

The names, as given in Domesday Book, are : Grethan, Cotesmore, Overtune, Tistertune, Wichingedene, Exentune, Witewelle, Alestanestorp [Alstoe Hundred], Burgelai, Exwelle, in *Alinodestov Wapentake*; Ocheham, Hameldune, Redlingtune, in *Martinslei Wapentac*, attached to 'Ledecestrescire.'

Under the head of 'Northantone scire' we find Chetene, Techesoure, Berchedone, Seietone, Segestone *or* Segentone, Torp, Morcote, Bitlesbroch and Gladestone, Lufenham and Sculetorp, Castretone, Toltorp, Epingeham, Riehale, Tichecote and Horn, in *Gisleburg Hundred*, *Wiceslea Wapentac*.

Lidentone, Stoche, Smelstone, Caldecote, and Esindone, in *Gisleburg Hundred*.

The Wapentakes Alinodestov and Martinsleie, 'adiacent uicecomitatui Snotigeham ad gl'd regis.'

CHR. WORDSWORTH.

TYNEHAM, DORSET, *May*, 1891.

GLOSSARY.

The following abbreviations are used:—

<p><i>adj.</i> = adjective <i>adv.</i> = adverb <i>cf.</i> = compare <i>conj.</i> = conjunction <i>expl.</i> = expletive <i>interj.</i> = interjection <i>part.</i> = participle <i>pec.</i> = peculiar idiom or usage <i>phr.</i> = phrase</p>	<p><i>p.</i> = preterite <i>p. p.</i> = past participle <i>pr.</i> = pronoun <i>prep.</i> = preposition <i>sb.</i> = substantive <i>v. a.</i> = verb active <i>var. pron.</i> = various pronunciation <i>v. n.</i> = verb neuter</p>
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ACKURN, *sb. var. pron.* of "acorn."

ACQUAINTED, *part.* in the first stage of courting.

ADDLE, *v. a.* to earn wages.

ADLAND, *sb.* headland; the strip in a field where the plough turns.

AFORE LONG, *adv.* before long.

AGAIN, *prep.* near.
 "Agen the hedge."

AGE, *pec.* In Rutland the same peculiarities as in Leicestershire. Examples: "Shay's in 'er ten," "A's gooin' thootain," "Gooin' o' twelve," "Gooin' fur eeghty."

AGREEABLE, *adj.* ready and willing.
 "Shay's agreeable, I'm be bound!"

AJOISTING, *sb.* and *pr.* a payment for feeding and depasturing of cattle. *Agistment* ('*agistamentum*,' '*agistare animalia*,' Du Cange, *Gloss.*).
 "Them bisn't his own ship (sheep); them's on'y som' as Mr. X. has got ajoisting."

ALL, AND ALL, *adj. pec.* an expletive or emphatical phrase.
 "He's not very well, and the weather's rather inferial *and all*."
 "Who should come by just then but the Honourable *and all*" (though the Hon. A. B. who came up so inopportunely was unaccompanied).
 "We had a reg'lar good holiday *an' all*."

ALL AS IS, *phr.* the sum total; everything imaginable.

ALLUS, *adv. var. pron.* of "always."

ALONG OF, *adv.* because of.

"He come downstairs shedding, an' went oop back'ards *along* of his rheumatiz."

AN, the indefinite article, is seldom used before a vowel. We say "a orange," "a egg," or, as a friend of mine always spells it, "a ag."

AND ALL. See ALL.

ANEW or ENEW, *adv.* enough.

"I suppose we shall have seed potatoes *anew* this turn."

I find that Professor Conington, who came from a neighbouring district (South Lincolnshire), more than once, in his *Translation of Horace*, makes "enow" rhyme with "due."

APPRALITOR, *sb. var. pron.* the bishop's apparitor.

"Given the *Appralitor* to Excuse us from going to ye Visitacion, 2s. 6d."—*Churchwarden's Account*, 1720.

APPROBATION, *sb.* opinion.

"I can't make out what's wrong wi' her; so I shall send for Clark [we never call doctors 'Mr.,' but treat them all as if they were at the head of their profession], and get his *approbation* of it" (*i.e.*, his opinion on it).

ARRAWIG, *sb.* an earwig.

"Them *arrawigs*!"

ARCH-ITECT, *var. pron.* of "architect." An elegant classical scholar of my acquaintance similarly speaks of the University arch-hives.

ARK, *sb.* clouds shaped like the *vesica piscis*.

"They say, when you see the *hark*, it mostly tokens rain."

AS, *var. pron.* for "that."

"The last time *as* ever I see him he called me all *as* is."

ASHLAR, *sb.* hewn stone.

"For work done at Glaston Wire. For 52 foot of Parpen *Ashler* and Coping, and for mending the Sluce, 1l. 8s."—*Accounts*, 1743.

AT-A, *pec.*

"When I do get to bed *at-a* night my joy passes subscription."

I am not sure that this is not the common -e termination, as in Chaucer's language.

AUDOCITY. See DOCITY.

AUST. "Paul's *Aust*," the name of a field in the tithe award, 1841: now (1885) known as "Paul's Orts."

AX, *v.a.* to ask.

BACKEN, *v.a.* to retard.

"These frostes hev *backened* 'em a bit."

BACKING, *sb.* small coal.

"Your stoves will take a good deal of *backing*."

BACK-END, *phr.*

"The *back-end* o' the year."

BACK-LANE, *sb.* a by-way leading from the main street.

BAD, *adj.* behindhand.

"She got a quarter *bad* in her rent."

BADGE, *v.*

"It's a *badging* job" (*quere*, *var. pron.* of "botching").

BADGE, *v.n.* ? to beg, on pretence of hawking.

"To be allowed to John Baines for causing Two parts of the Act of Parliament for *Badging* paupers to be wrote, one for the Justices and the other upon the Church Door of this parish, 2s."—*Overseer's Account*, 1759.

BADLY, *adv.* sickly.

"Pepper' child *Baddly*: gave them 4s. 6d."—*Glaston Parish Accounts*, 1708.

BAG, *v.a.* to put up hay in small heaps before putting it into cocks.

BALK, *sb.* (A.S. "balc") a strip of grass which divides one portion of land from another. This is used especially in unenclosed lordships.

BARM, *sb.* brewer's yeast; also "Balm."

"For *Balm* for Baking."—*Overseer's Accounts*, 1767.

BALDRACK, *sb.*

"For making a new *Baldrack* to Bell Claper, 2s."—*Accounts*, 1764.

BASS, *sb.* a hassock for kneeling. This name is now used regardless of what the material used for covering may be.

"Some of the *basses* in Church want mending."

"Them *basses* are wore all to muck" (of some old coarse straw hassocks rotted with damp).

"To a Communion *Bass*, 2s. 8d."—*Church Account*, 1754.

"Paid pro 3 *Basses*, 2 pro the Communion table, the other for the Clark, 1s. 2d."—1720.

BASTILLE, *sb.* the Union Work-house. "Cuthbert Bede" reports that he has heard this term, a relic (as he says) of France in 1789, used in Rutland as Mr. Hughes records it in Cockneydom in the *Scouring of the White Horse*.

BATTUS or ? **BATTERS**, *sb.*

"I was on the *battus* of the railway an' my fut slipped."

BEACON, *sb.* a hillock in Glaston on which the beacon-fire was formerly lighted. In recent times this name is corrupted into "the Deaten." But in Speed's map the old name occurs. Also "Two loads against the *Beacen* in Barrowden Lane."—*Highway Accounts*, 1744.

BEÄNS survives as a dissyllable in Rutland.

BEAUTY, a common name for a horse in Rutland; such also are "Bonny" and "Captain."

BEAST, *sb. pl.* horned cattle. This plural appears even in print in auctioneers' notices, &c.

"Paid (by the Churchwarden) to the Inspectors for taking an account of the *Beast*, 10s."—1748.

BEESNINS, *sb.* beestings, the milk after a cow has calved.

BEES, *sb.* used not of honey bees only but wasps, if not large flies.

BEESOM, *sb.* a gardener's broom.

"The Clark for shovling of snow and going Uppingham had 3 pints of ale and a new *Beasam*, 9d."—*Church Accounts*, 1766.

"Paid ffox pro *Beesome*, 6d."—*Church Accounts*, 1722.

"A *Beasan*, 6d."—1728.

BEING. This word is used as equivalent to "seeing" (something as in Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Politie*).

"Why shouldn't you use it, *being* as it's yourn?"

BELCHING, *adj.* bragging, like an empty wind-bag.

"But I doant think nowt to what he say: he's a *belching* sort of a man."

BENTS, *sb. phr.* blades of grass.

"There was nothing staunch where I stood on'y *bents*, and the stoopid boy runned the tine of a fork into my guides. Dr. E. ought me to keep a bit of reasty bacon to it."

BESOM, *sb.* a birch broom.

BIS, *i.e.*, **BES**, *sb.* third person singular of "I be" = is

"She *bis* fifteen year old."

BLAME IT, *v.a.* a common imprecation.

BARM! *excl.* another form of the last-named expletive.

BLATHER, *sb., var. pron.* of "bladder"; also "Blether."

BLEE, *adj.* bleak.

"The wind an' the frostes makes fine work with the blackberries, partic'lar where the *blee* comes" (*i.e.*, wherever there is an exposed place).
The late rector of Lyndon spelt the word "bly," "bly weather."

BLETHER, *sb. var. pron.* of "bladder."

BODGE, *v.a.* to botch or patch up.

BONES, *phr.* to fall abusing one.

"She fell a-bones o' me and call'd me ever so."

BONNY, *adj.* pretty.

"But she's a *bonny* woman, she is!" exclaimed a farmer, when a candidate (not successful) came in to be examined by the Board of Guardians for the office of matron.

BOON, *v.n.* to help another in an emergency in expectation of a like good turn, *e.g.*, in getting in hay.

"We've come a-booning."

BOUT, *sb.* a turn.

"You have a try, Mr. N——." "Not this *bout*, thank you!"

BOY'S-LOVE, *sb. (i.q., lad's-love)* the popular strong-scented herb southernwood.

BRANGLE *v.a.* to wrangle or quarrel.

BREER, *sb. monosyllabic, var. pron.* of "brier," a hedge.

"I'll clean up they *breers*."

"Cuthbert Bede" notes that "brier" rhymes with "here" in the old ballad of the Battle of Otterbourne.

BRIG *sb.* bridge.

BRONTITIS, *sb. var. pron.* of "bronchitis."

BROOSH, *var. pron.* of "brush," a broom.

"A new *Broosh*, 1s. 6d."—*Church Accounts*, 1768.

BULLY, *sb.* a tadpole (? bull-head).

"We us'd to call 'em *bullies* when I wur a boy."

BUNCH, *sb.* ? mouth, jaw.

"Hold your chelp!" "You hold your *bunch*!"

BUNTER, *sb.* a disreputable woman.

"She stood at the gate and called me a *bunter*."

BUT, *v.a.* to abut.

" 2 rods *butting* vppon greate Coppie leas."—Glaston *Terrier*, 1635.

BUTT, *sb.* a narrow "land" (as in Leicestershire).

CADE, *sb.* a pet animal brought up by hand in the "house" (*i.e.*, kitchen). Also *adj.*

"Edie Thorpe has a *cade* lamb, and farmer Mason's wife she hev a little *cade* pig."

"She's quite a *cade*" (a pet child).

The word is applied to tame doves, or even to a sociable cat.

CADELING, *part. n.* coaxing, as accustomed to be petted.

"The master's dog, he's such a *cadeling* thing; he comes *cadeling* and making a fuss ever so. He comes with me into the room, and, 'wow, wow,' says he. Thinks I, 'He's through the glass at the dead (*i.e.*, stuffed) fox, for sure!'"

CALL, *sb.* occasion, necessity.

"You've no *call* to walk all them miles."

CALL, *v.a.* to miscall, abuse.

"She *called* him no end."

CAMPHOR, *v.a.* to give camphor in medicine.

"I says to her, 'He'll be a-*camphorin*' of you, Martha.'"

"Oh yes, sir, he's a deadly man for *camphorin*', is Dr. Brown."

CANTLIN, *sb.* See SCANTLING.

CARLOCK, *sb. var. pron.* of "charlock" and "cadlock," *sinapis arvensis*.

"That's *carlock*—some calls it 'charlock.'"

CARPET, *v.a.* to have a subordinate into one's *sanctum* for a scolding.

"The squire called him into his own room and *carpeted* him a good 'un."

CARRY, *v.n.* to carry hay or corn home.

"We shall soon be having the gleaning, farmer Woodcock's a-*carryin*' to-day."

CAZ'D or CAYZ'D, *var. pron.* of "cast."

"I feel quite *cayz't* down."

"There is a *caz'd* sheep in the pasture" (*i.e.*, flung on its back).

CAS'ALTY, *adj.* in a ticklish or precarious state.

"Horses is *casalty* things, you're sure!"

CAT-HEARTED, *adj.* cowardly.

"He cries every time: he's so *cat-hearted*, you see!"

CAUSEY, *sb. var. pron.* of "causeway."

"A man one Days Work at the *Corsey*, 1s."—*Parish Accounts*, 1766.

CA'VE-IN, *v.a. var. pron.* of "cave-in" (pronounced like "calve," to rhyme with "halve").

"The well *ca'ved-in*, and all the town was in an uproar."

"They'm had a big *carve-in*, I soopoase, by that grave that they're digging for Mr. N——."

-CC- is pronounced soft in such words as "assept," "asseptable," "vassinate."

"Dr. Bell's Bill for 12 months attendance on the Poor, and 24 Paupers *Vassinating* for the Cow Pox, 9l. 12s."—*Parish Account*, 1819.

CESSSES, *sb. var. pron.* (quasi plural) of "narcissus," a flower.

"Them's *cesses*."

CHANCH, *sb. var. pron.* of "chance."

CHARM, *sb.* several combined noises, not necessarily melodious.

"A *charm* of birds." A fox gets into a henroost: "The fowls clucked, the cocks crowed, turkeys gobbled, geese hissed, dogs barked, men shouted, and, my word! there was a *charm!*"

CHATS, *sb. phr.* twigs or sticks for fuel.

"I've been picking oop these little bits of *chats* in my apern."

CHEER, *sb. var. pron.* of "chair."

"Set a *cheer* agin the foire."

CHELP, *v.n.* to chirp like young birds; to chatter or speak pertly.

"If you think to correct them, children now-a-days will *chelp* at you, and sauce you."

CHELP, *sb.* chatter.

"Hold your *chelp!*"

CHIMBLE, *v.a.* to nibble.

"The ow'd doe rot wur *chimbling* the gress up of the trap, an' it ketcht her jest of the nose."

CHIMLY, *sb. var. pron.* of "chimney."

CHINE, *sb.* a splint or stave.

"The doctor put my leg in pieces of wood like bucket-*chines*."

CHIP OUT, *v.a.* to quarrel.

"He lodged with his own broother while they *chipped out*; and then he come here."

CHIT, *v.a.* to sprout.

"The whëat bust afore it *chitted*." "His potatoes were more *chitted* than ourn." "The turps (turnips) is beginning to *chit*."

RUTLAND WORDS.

CHITTY WHITE-THROAT, *sb.* a bird—the white-throat.
See also PEGGY and STRAW-SUCKER.

CHORCH, *var. pron.* for “church.”

“ Fetching the *Chorch* Doore, 2s. 9d.”—*Parish Accounts*, 1769.

“ For *Glaston Chorch*.”—*Parish Accounts*, 1749.

CHUMP, *sb.* a thick log of wood. Applied metaphorically to a sturdy child.

“ He were a great *chump* of a boy.”

CHURCHING, *sb.* any service in church not confined, as it is by custom in some classes, to the Thanksgiving of Women.

“ Is there *churching* to-night ?”

CLARGYMAN, *sb. var. pron.* for “clergyman.”

“ If you touches them, all I can say is, you're no *clargyman* !”

CLAP, *v.a.* to lay, place, or cast.

“ *Clap* a loomp o' coal on the foire.”

CLAT, *sb.* . *pron.* of “clot” and “clod,” a piece of dirt or filth.

CLAT, *v.a.* to stick together or clog.

“ It *clats* in my throat.”

CLAYPER, *sb.* the clapper of a bell.

CLIFF-MAN, *sb.* a stake used to support a stack. The local etymology derives this name from the fact that these props come from King's Cliffe, in Northamptonshire.

“ We call's 'em *cliff-men*, 'cos they're mostly cut in Cliffe woods.”

CLIP, *sb.* the quantity of wool shorn in one season from one flock.

CLONGY, *adv.* or *adj.* applied to stiff clay soil.

“ It works *clongy*.”

CLOSE, *sb.*, **CLOSEN** *pl.* (*pron.* “clozen”) an enclosed field.

Pasture, Gate, Dale, North, Old, New, Preston Lane, Spinney (Top and Bottom), Fox's, Parker's, Cook's, Broughton's, Bryan's, Townsend's, Allen's, Bellair's, Oat, Plank, Furze, Drove, Dry, Coneygear, Coppice, Wheat, Stable, Long, Barn (First, Far, Top, Bottom, Middle), Bottom, Furze, The Seven Acre, Mere, Gorgimer (Great and Top), Forty Acre, Bridge, Dark Lane, Hazle Gate, Home (Glebe and Lord Harboro's), Wier, Fishpond, Far (bis), How, Middle, Nether, Glaston, are the names of closes in the Glaston Map of 1841.

CLOT, *sb.* a clod.

“ Mr. B. he give me a day or two work, knocking *clots*, an' sooch.”

COACH UP, *v. a.* to keep one up to the work.

"I don't know as how you'd get much by taking out a summons; you'd best go on *coaching* him up."

COAL-HOD, *sb.* a coal-scuttle. What Dr. Evans says of Leicestershire holds good for the most part in Rutland, that the coal-scoop is unknown. Glaston Rectory is the exception, where a town architect has constructed an underground cellar with a trap suited for sea-coal.

COBBLES, *sb. pl.* pieces of coal of medium size.

COCKLES, *sb. pl.* the white campion.

CONEYGEAR CLOSE, a field in Glaston famous for rabbits. Thus spelt in 1841. Now "Cunniger Close," 1890; "Coneygree," 1721; "Coneygroof," 1720; "Coneygreys," 1749; "Coneygrays," 1774.

CONFIRMANT, *sb.* persons brought to the bishop to be confirmed by him; now vulgarly called confirmees.

"For my own charges at the Confirmation, 1s. Paid Mr. Belgrave for his trouble at the Bishop's confirmation attending the churchwarden and young *Confirmants*, 4s. 6d."—*Accounts*, 1748.

CONSARN, *var. pron.* for "concern."

"Going in with the List *consarning* the Militior, 2s."—*Constable's Account*, 1769.

CONSARN! *excl.* a softened form of imprecation.

CONTEND, *v. n.* to come to terms, agree, get on, jog on together.

"She's in sarvice with her coosen, an', being acquainted, they know how to *con-tend* with one another."

CONTENT, *v. refl.* to settle down.

"She begins to *con-tent* herself."

CONTRIVE! *excl.* a softened expletive or disguised imprecation.

CONVENIENCE, *v. a.* to accommodate.

"The chamber's not *convenienced* with a fire-place."

CORKEY, *adj.* left-handed. A common nickname.

CORN-DRAKE, *sb.* the landrail or corn-crake, *rallus crex*.

CORNISH, *sb. var. pron.* of "cornice."

COW-COTTAGER, *sb.* a class of peasants.

"What they call in our village (Ridlington) a *cow-cottager*."

COWHOLD WAY. "Upper *Cowholdway*" and "Nether *Cowholdway*," names of fields in Glaston, 1841.

CRAW, *sb.* throat. Used in Rutland sometimes of the throat of a human being.

CREED, *v.a.* to boil, *e.g.*, rice for making "plum-boil rice." (Halliwell gives the form to "cree.")

CREW-YARD, *sb.* a farm-yard.

"The well in the *crew-yard* caaved in."

CROFT. "Nettle *Croft*," a field in the plan of 1841.

CROOKLE, *adj.* curling.

"He wur all for his *crookle* stench-traps. 'No, sir,' says I, 'I beg your pardon. It don't want no confining. What you want is stench-pipes. You run 'em up as high as your chimney, and they'll be no eyesore.'"

CROW-FLOWER, *sb.* the common buttercup.

CRUSH, *v.n.* to crowd or press rudely.

"Don't you *crush*, now!"

CUBBY-HOUSE and CUBBY-HUTCH, *sb.* a coop or hutch.

CUCKOO, *sb.* purple orchis.

"Them's *cuckoos*" (in a May-garland, 1881).

CUDGEL, *v.a.* to manage.

"I can't *cudgel* it nohow."

CURB, *sb.* a two-handled windlace.

"They swung him in a skip, and joost wound him up to the top of the steeple with a *coorb*."

DAHN, *sb. var. pron.* of "dawn."

DALE, *sb. var. pron.* of "deal"; spruce fir, timber, or pine.

"For Two Duple *Dales*, price 6s."—*Accounts*, 1739.

"For Bringing some *Dales* over, 1s. 6d.—1744.

"Dale Close," a field in the Glaston maps, seems to have a different derivation. In a *Terrier* of the last century it is "the Close lying in the Dale."

DAY, *phr.* to "pass the day" or "pass the time of day," to give an ordinary greeting.

"I don't know him: only just to *pass the time o' day*."

"It don't seem nat'ral when a neighbour doesn't *pass the day*."

DAWDLER, *sb.* a loungeur.

"He's a reg'lar dawdler, he is."

I should not have thought it worth while to record this as a provincialism, were it not that so experienced a writer as "Cuthbert Bede" has reckoned it as a Rutlandism.

DEADLY, *adv. superlative.*

"I was always deadly soft-hearted, I was."

"He's a deadly man for camphorin' us, is Doctor Brown."

DENIAL, *sb.* privation, trial.

"Deafness is a great denial."

DEPASTURE, *v.a.* to feed cattle.

"For Taking an account of the sevrall Horned Cattle *Depastured* in the Lordship, 5s."—Glaston Constable's Account, 1747.

DIKE, *sb. var. pron.* of "ditch."

"February fill-dyke" (proverb).

"He coom over the dike."

DIKE, *v.n.* to be a ditcher.

"He can hedge, an' grip, an' dyke, an' all soorts."

DING, *v.a.* to worry or deafen by noise or scolding.

"You may go if you please; only don't go on *dinging* me. I don't want to be *ding* to death."

"He had sold out all his oranges, and then he almost *ding'd* me to death to buy his basket" (of an itinerant vendor).

DINGE or DINGY, *v.a.* to soil or dirty.

"It *dinges* (or ? *dingies*) my hands, sitting in the house."

DINGLE, *v. var. pron.* of "tingle."

"A *dingling* pain."

"It's a-*dingling* now: a kind of nettle feel" (in a painful leg).

DISANNUL, *v.a.* to abolish. As in Leicestershire, this word is used in Rutland in more commonplace connexions than in some other districts.

DISBOSTMENT or DISBORSMENT, *var. pron.* for "disbursement." In Glaston parochial accounts from 1760 to 1795 these are the favourite modes of spelling, and they fairly represent the varying pronunciations of similar syllables at the present day. *Disboasted* occurs once in 1770.

DISGEST, *v.a.*, DIGESTION, *sb.*, *var. pron.* of "digest," "digestion."

"I can't eat, not so as to *disgest* them."

DITHER, *v.n.* to shiver with cold; also *sb. pl.* fright, excitement.

"Those children keep me in the *dithers*, they do."

DOCITY; also ODOCITY, *sb.* ability, gumption, ? audacity.

"He had lost all his *docity*."

"I seems as if I hadn't the *odocity* to work, or to eat, or anything."

"You ought to have gone out in the forenoon when the weather was warm." Invalid Convalescent: "Yes; but I hadn't the *dossity*."

DOCK, *v.a.* to lower wages.

"Mr. A—— has *docked* his men as last Saturday, I suppose."

DODDERIL, *sb.* or *adj.* a pollard tree.

"The boundary is by yon old *dodderil* oak."

DODDERS, *sb. pl.* coarse reeds and rushes in swampy land.

DOSSITY, *sb.* See DOCITY.

NOTE, ? *v.n.* to rot; DOTED, *part. adj.*

"The wood in the belfry's all *doted*."

DOWN-FALL, *phr.* a fall of rain or snow.

"Theer'll be soom *downfall* of soom sort ere long."

DRABBIT! *expl.* a disguised imprecation. Cf. Colman's *Heir-at-Law*, v. 3.

DRAW, *sb.* a drive, distance.

"It's a long *draw* to Melton."

DRUGS, *sb.* a timber-wagon.

"No *drug-way* here" (a notice on a bridle-road).

DRUSHPITTS, *pr. n.* a place-name in Glaston *Terrier*, 1635.

"2 ro. in *Drushpitts*."

DUMMEL, *sb.* a dolt.

EARNEST, *sb.* a hanel or customary payment of first-fruits or "footing."

"Paid William peson, Mr. Tryon's servant, *Earnest* at taking up the wood and for Dinner, 6s. 8d.—*Church Account* (respecting a great oaken beam), 1750.

EDDISH, *sb.* the second crop or after-math.

"There wur no *eddish* this turn."

EDIE, *proper name.* This is not a shortened or endearing form of a woman's name here, but the most usual pronunciation. Similarly the name of the village Edithweston is pronounced "Edi'wesson."

ELVER, *v.a.* to grow soft.

"Her bag *elver'd*, and her milk-pokes came down" (of a sick cow).

EGGS AND BACON, *sb.* a common name for the wayside flower of our lanes, *lotus corniculatus*.

ENEW, *adv. var. pron.* of "enough." See ANEW.

ERRIFF, *sb.* cleavers, a weed, *galium aparine*.
"The crop wur half *erriff*."

EYABLE, *adj.* pleasant to the eye.

FALLINGS, *sb. pl.* windfall apples.
"There's a nice mess o' *fallings* in your orchard."

FAR, *adj.* comparative in respect of place. "Far Close," "Far Pan Close," "Far Wier," "Far Barn Close," are names occurring in the Glaston tithe award plan, 1841.

FALSE or FAUSE, *adj.* sly-looking, cunning, knowing; not necessarily with any ill connotation.
"Your little girl [three-year-old] looked as *false* at me when I passed her in the road!"

FEAST *sb.* the parish wake or *festum dedicationis ecclesie*. This is not always the Patron Saint's Day (*festum loci* as it was called), but more generally the anniversary of the church opening, dedication, or consecration. Before the Reformation both occasions had a special local celebration, and the Ordinary had power to authorize a transference of the latter if it fell at an inconvenient or inclement season.
"She'll be thirteen come Glas'on *feast*."

FECK, FECKT ? *v. or adj.* the opposite of "feckless."
"He's not quite *fecht*" (*i.e.*, not quite all his wits).

FEELTH, *sb.* feeling, sensation.
"Had his feet any more *feelth* in 'em when you seed him to-day?"

FETTLE, *v.n. and a.* to make fit, settle down.
"It's a nice *fettling* day, sir; the road is settling nicely after the storm."

FEZZLE, *sb.* a litter of pigs.

FIELD, *sb.* a parish or lordship. This term carries us back to the days before Enclosure Acts. There was "an Act for dividing and inclosing part of the Common Fields in the parish of Uppingham" in 1770.
"I us'd to manage Bisbrooke *Field*."

FILL-HORSE, *sb.* Perhaps the same as "Thill-horse."
Cf. THROM.
"One team one day, and a shill [ing] for a *Fill-horse*."—*Parish Accounts*, 1730

FIR-DALES, *sb.* deals, fir trees.

FIRE-TAIL, *sb.* the redstart, *motacilla phænicurnis* L.

FIRK, *sb.* commotion, irritation, fret.

"She wur all in a fidget and a *firk*."

FISTLE, *sb. var. pron.* of "thistle."

FLACK-IN, *v.* to rake hay in a long row.

FLAPPER, *sb.* a young duck.

FLEAK, *sb.* a wattled hurdle.

"The end o' the house were nought but *fleaks* some years back."

FLIT, *v.a.* to remove, bag and baggage.

"For *fliting* sarah Hails, 1s. 6d."—*Overseer's Account*, 1807.

FLIT, *v.a.* to tether.

FLOAT, *v.*

"That was a bad sprain he got of-a Tuesday, when he was *floating* grass." (Making a lawn-tennis court on a rough grass field.)

FLOATING-PLOUGH, *sb.* a breast-plough for cutting turf.

FLUKE, *sb.* an entozoon found in sheep's livers.

"The ship (*i.e.*, sheep) gets the *fluke* seemingly off the grass in the low-lying pastures." (So-called from the apparent resemblance to a fluke or flounder.)

FOOL'S PARSLEY, *sb.* the lesser hemlock.

"He's eaten a green head of *fool's parsley* or some other poisonous thing, you're sure!"

FORM, *sb.*

"You've got the tackle all in no *form*, my lad!"

FREM, *adj.* fresh and vigorous.

FRIT, *p.* of "to frighten."

"She *frit* Sally, getting out o' bed at fower o'clock."

FRIZZLE, *v.a.* to fry.

"The doctor says as how he's to hev some *frizzled* mootton." What the doctor actually *said* was "fried.")

FROSSES, *sb. pl.* of "frost."

FRUMETY, *sb.* furmety, a mess composed of wheat, flour, raisins, &c.

FUZ-BALL, *sb.* a puff ball, *lycoperdon*.

GAFFER, *sb.* the master (literally, grandfather).

"He's hoeing turnips for the *gaffer*."

GAIN, *adj.* handy.

"That's not very *gain* stuff," said a carpenter, rejecting building materials.

"George is a *gain* boy."

GAP-MOUTHED, *adj.* (of infants who have not cut their teeth).

GAWMING, *adj.* lanky and ragged.

"You won't like the looks of them flowers in that border, they looks so *gawming*." (Viz., *gladius*.)

GIBB, *sb.* ?

"Paid Jolley for use of his *Gibb*, 1s."—*Glaston Accounts*, 1750.

GIFFS or **GIFSES**, *sb. pl.* of "gift." Commonly used of doles and charitable benefactions.

"A lot o' those people attend at Lady Bountiful's no-but for the *giffs*."

"I don't hold with such people as B— taking the *gifses* from them as is really poor."

GLENT, *p.* and *p.p.* of "glean."

"I *glent* thirty-two stone of barley an' better ner six strike of wheat myself with the baby."

"I like to give 'em *glent* corn."

GO, *v.n.* (the preposition being suppressed before the name of a place).

"They hev to *go* Uppin-g'am for everything a'moost."

"The old hoss is bad: he's like to *go* pot."

GOAL, *sb. var. pron.* for "gaol"; possibly only an erroneous, though very common spelling, as it occurs in early editions of the *Pilgrim's Progress*.

"For the *Goal* and Martialsey, 19s. 11d."—*Parish Accounts*, 1753.

Also "For the *Geale* and Quarterege, and other County Use."—1754.

GOODING, *pec.* "Going a-*goodin*," the same as **THOMASING**, begging for doles on St. Thomas' Day.

GOODISH, *adv.* "A *goodish* few" in Rutland (says "Cuthbert Bede") means a moderate number, neither scanty nor yet crowded.

GOOD YEAR! *excl.* I know only one sexagenarian farmer who still (1890) makes use of Mrs. Quickly's favourite expletive when I tell him anything that astonishes him. See *Shakspeare*, 2 Hen. IV., Act ii.

GOSS, *sb. var. pron.* of "gorse" = furze.

GOTTEN, *p.p.* of "get."

"A piece o' wood had gotten a-top of it."

GOVEL or GOVER, *var. pron.* of "gable."

"'Tis a thick *gover*-end between this and the next house; not a thin partition."

GRACE or GRASE; also GRESS, *var. pron.* of "grass."

"I was working in the *grāse*-cuckery" (a field).

GRAVES, *sb.* the sediment of tallow, sold as food for dogs.

GREAT or GRET, *adj. phr.* "By the *gret*" is equivalent to work done by the piece.

"I could earn more, working by the *gret*."

GREEN LINNET, *sb.* the greenfinch, *fringilla chloris*.

GRIP, *sb.* and *v.n.* a trench or surface drain; to work at draining.

"He can hedge, an' *grip*, an' dyke, an' all."

GUIDES, *sb. pl.* tendons.

"The pain's all in my *guides* an' sinners."

HADE, *sb.* a term in field mensuration.

"6 rodes with *hades* at both ends;"

"2 Landes 4 ro. with *hades*."—*Terrier*, 1635.

HAD OUGHT, *v.n.* ought.

HAG, *sb.* a stiff clump of coarse grass.

"How did you get on with the mowing?"

"Very well, sir, if it wunt for them *hags*; they do turn the scythe so."
(Called also "tussocks" and "hassocks.")

HAGWAYS, *sb. pl.* narrow paths through the thick undergrowth in the woods, used by the beaters when engaged in driving game.

HAMES, *sb.* the pieces of bent wood let into a horse-collar for fastening the traces.

HANCE, *v.a.* to give one a handsel or earnest money.

HAND AND FOOT, *phr.*

"I have to wait of her *hand an' foot*."

HAGHOG, *sb. var. pron.* of "hedgehog."

"Paid for a *haghog*, 2d."—*Churchwarden's Accounts*, 1720.

HANDFUL, *phr.* an encumbrance, giving plenty of work.

"He's quite a *handful*, you're sure!"

HAPPEN ON, *v.a.* to light upon by chance.

"I thought I'd ask the doctor to call in next door, if I should *happen on* him to-day or to-morrow."

HASSOCK, *sb.* a tuft of coarse grass; an ant-hill. (Called also "hags" and "tussocks.") "Cuthbert Bede" has heard the word in the sense of footstools made of plaited rushes over hay, but I think "basses" is the general term in this latter sense in Rutland.

HASSOCK-HOEING, *part.* taking off the tops of ant-hills (not mole-hills) with a hoe.

HAZARDOUS, *adj.*

"Pears is a *hazardous* thing, unless you gets 'em joost at the time."

HEAD, *phr.* the best.

"The *head way*" (*i.e.*, the best method).

HEADACHES, *sb.* common corn poppies.

"Can that patch of red in yonder field be poppies?" asked "Cuthbert Bede" of a Rutland labourer.

"No, sir," was the answer, "they are *head-aches*." He did not know the word "poppy." I have found in Cornwall that "poppy" is the name of the foxglove, because children blow up the blooms like a paper-bag and pop them. In Notts, it is said of corn poppies, "We calls 'em yeddocks, 'cause they make your yeddock" (*i.e.*, head ache).

HEÄP (a dissyllable in Rutland), a large quantity.

HEIT! *excl.* to a horse to go on. "*Heit!* Jack!" So we find in *Chaucer* :—

"*Heit*, Scot! *Heit*, Brock!
What? spare ye for the stones."

HEWING CRY, *sb. pec.* The usual spelling (and probable pronunciation) in constable's accounts in the eighteenth century for "Hue and Cry."

"For a *hewing cry*, 2*d.*"—1720.

"For 2 *huin cries*, 4*d.*"—1724.

"too *Hewing cries*, 4*d.*"—1725.

"For a *huimchry*, 2*d.*"—1731.

HIGGLER, *sb.* a huxter or petty dealer owning a cart. The term is recognized in local directories.

"A coal-*higgler*."

"Her son's a *higgler*, and oughtn't to let her come on the parish for relief."

HILTER-WILTER and HILTHA-WILTHA, *adv.* come what may, at all hazards.

HOASE and HOAST, *sb.* a cough; HOASTY, *adj.* hoarse, husky, *hüsten*.

"I can't get shoot o' my hoast."

HOLD, *phr.*

"How do you hold yourself, mister?" Comment vous portez vous?

HOLPEN, *p.* of "help." "Cuthbert Bede" heard this, in 1881, in the mouth of a cottager just as it is used in the Prayer-Book version of Psalm xxij., 5.

HOLT, *sb. var. pron.* of "hold." "Ketch holt!" Also a small plantation, as in *Tennyson* :—

"He lets the cherry-holt separate."

HOME-CLOSE, *sb.* (in the *pl.*—"closen") the field nearest the farm-house.

There are two *home-closen* and twelve homesteads in the Glaston parish map attached to the tithe award, 1841.

HOOK, *sb.* a term in land measuring.

"One Hooke at Wyng Dike."—*Glaston Terrier*, 1635.

HOPPER, *sb.* a seed basket used in hand sowing.

HOPPER-CAKE, *sb.* a round, flat cake, given by farmers to their men at the end of both the seed-times in the days before sowing out of a "hopper" went out of fashion, about 1850.

HOT, *v.a.* to heat. *In p. tense.*

"I hot her a few broth."

HOUSE, *sb. pec.* the best kitchen or inner living room in a farm or good-sized cottage. A stranger is often invited to "Joost step into the house" when he is under the impression that he is in the house already.

HOUSEN, *sb. pl.* of "house."

HULL, *v.a.* and *n.* to hurl or throw; to throw up; to fell a tree.

"Hull oop that ball, will ye?"

"David Clarke *hulled* the little cat out of yewr loft."

"Now, child, I've done *hulling*-oop; yewr moother's a new woman" (recovering after nausea).

"When [the tenant] *hulls* his trees, you must set a man to kid-up the tops, an' get 'em carried away."

"X.Y. always *hulls* for Lord A——."

"Will you have the popple *hulled*?"

HUNCH, *sb.* a lump.

"A *hoonch* o' bread."

ILL-CONVENIENCE, *v.a.*; also ILL-CONVENIENT *adj.*

var. pron. of "inconvenience," "inconvenient."

"I don't want to *ill-convenience* you, sir."

IMPERT, *adj.* pert, saucy, impertinent.

"I don't think I was at all *impert* to him."

IMPROVE, *v.a.* or *n.* to learn as a 'prentice-hand.

IMPROVER, *sb.* a 'prentice or one learning a trade.

"Has Fred got a butcher's place?" "Well, not jostly: he's no-but an *improver*. He has to go out with the meat and that, and to *improve* killing and such."

INDENTERS, *var. pron.* for "indentures."

"*Indenters*."—*Overseer's Account*, 1768.

INDULGE, *pec.* to be too much given to liquor.

"Doos shay *indoolge* now?"

INDITE, *v.n.* to compose.

"Miss Smith wrote that hymn." "What! to *indite*!"

INFARNAL, *adj.* (probably in the sense of "formal").

"He did say something about it at toimes; but he never gave 'em no *infarnal* answer."

INTERMIT, *v.a. var. pron.* of "admit" or "intromit."

"They allus *intermits* 'em of-a Tuesday" (*i.e.*, patients at the Infirmary).

INTRUST, *sb. var. pron.* of "interest."

"A year's *Intrust*."—*Accounts*, 1728.

IRISHMAN, *plur.* for hay-harvest work. See PADDY.

IVORY, *sb. var. pron.* of "ivy."

"I can't attend to you now, miss: I'm got to coot the *ivory*."

JACK-UP, *v.n.* to throw up a situation.

JAY-BIRD, *sb.* the jay.

A lad, writing me a description of Mr. Thring's aviary in 1882, said "I saw Bulfinch, Pink [*i.e.*, chaffinch], Linet, two parrot, yellowhammer, hedge Sparrow, Lark, Thrush, Nightgale, *Jabird*."

JIB, *sb.*

"He comes in here for a *jib* of tea; and that's better than going to the public-house."

JOIST, *v.n.* to receive cattle to pasture at a certain charge.

See AJOISTING.

"It's on'y some ship [*i.e.*, sheep] he's got a *joisting*."

JUSTLY, *adv.* exactly.

"Ah doon't *joostly* know."

KEEP, *sb.* provender.

"How are you off for *keep* this turn, Mr. B——?"

KERB, *sb.*

"The town-well was a *kerb*-well some years back." It was worked with a windlace and rope or chain. Possibly with a *curb* round the edge?

KID, *sb.* a faggot.

"For 2 Wood Kids, 4s. 6d."—*Accounts*, 1749.

KIL'DRY, *v.a.* to dry in a kiln or by artificial heat.

KINDELL, *sb.* an oblong washing-tub. See WASHING-TRAY.

KINDLING, *sb.* small firewood.

"I was thinking as you'll want some more *kindling* soon."

KITLIN', *sb.* a kitten. A "little cat" is the more usual expression.

KITTLE, *v. n.* to produce young (of cats or rabbits).

KIVER, *v.a. var. pron.* of "cover."

"Before pitting came in, he used to take a load o' 'oss-litter an' *kiver* his potatoes down."

KNOW TO, *v.a.* to know of a thing; to be familiar with.

An old man had been using a liniment for some time past: "He'd miss it now: he *knows* to it."

LAD'S-LOVE, *sb.* southernwood, often called "old-man," a favourite point in town and country nosegays.

LAND, *sb.* a term in Glaston *Terrier*, 1635, &c.

"Two *Landes* 4 ro. with hades."

LAP, *v.a.*, to wrap.

"You don't *lap* yourself up enough about the neck."

LATHER, *sb. var. pron.* of "ladder." The form "Lether" is also used.

"For a *lathr* mendin of Thomas bansis [? Baines's] one shelin and six pence."—*Accounts*, 1754.

Also "the top of y^e *Ledor*."—*Accounts*, 1760.

LAY, *v.a.* to allay ; to beat down ; to prepare.

"The bit of fish as you sent me *laid* my appetite. . . . It *laid* my foundation for food."

LEASON, *sb. pl.* of "ley."

"Item 5 *Leason* the whittes furlonge called Swynke leas."

LEATHER, *sb. var. pron.* of "ladder."

"For two Rounds for y^e uper *lether*, 2d."—*Churchwarden's Accounts*, 1741.

LEY, *n.* a field ; a division of grass land.

"Coppice Close *Leys*," a field in Glaston map of 1841.

"Smithy *Lees*," two closes in the same parish.—*Terrier*, 1723.

LIEF, *adj.* and *adv.* willing, soon, willingly.

"I'd as *lief* work for you as for him."

LIFE, *sb.* a rogue, imp.

"You young *life*, you !" (to a naughty child).

LIMB, *sb.* (limb of Satan) a term of opprobrium.

"You young *limb* !" (to a child).

LOGARAMS, *sb. pl.* balderdash. ?

"They've been saying ever such *logarams*. I should say they'd call'd me everything from a beast to a dog."

LOLLOP, *v.a.* and *sb.* to loll or sprawl idly.

Longbreatches, *sb. pr. n.* a place-name in Glaston *Terrier*, 1635. So also "Shortbreatches."

LORDSHIP, *sb.* a manor or parish.

"There's not another pheasant in this *lordship* since the railway was about."

"You may look through all Glas'on *lordship* now and not see a basket-fern" (*polystichum aculeatum*).

LUMBER, *sb.* gossip, rubbish.

"She's been a-talking *lumber* with my woman" (gossiping with my wife).

MAIN, *adv.* very.

"I be *main* sorry."

MASS! *expl.* I once heard this præ-Reformation adjuration from an old man who believed that he was a blameless Protestant. If my memory does not deceive me, I have heard "By'r Leddy!" also.

MARRIAGE-LINES, *sb.* a marriage certificate.

MARTLEMAS, *sb.* Martinmas, November 11, a common time for changing farm servants.

MATCH, *v.a.* to manage, master, comprehend.

"I can't *match* that!"

An old man, learning netting from my boy, said, "I think I can *match* it."

MAUL, *v.a.* to harass, fatigue.

"I'm clean *maul'd* out."

MAY, *prov.*

"A cold *May*

Is good for corn and bad for hay."

MAY-BLOBS, *sb.* marsh marigolds, marybuds.

ME, *pr.* I occasionally hear the old classical phrases, spoken, however, deliberately, and not as one word: "*Me* seems," "*Me* thinks."

MEBBY, *var. pron.* of "may be," "perhaps."

MESS, *sb.* a quantity, lot; predicament.

"We'm had a nice *mess* of rain."

"Doctor W——, he says to me, 'People tells you as how they don't want no beer nor nowt; but *I* says, John, as how they wants a good *mess*.'"

"A tidy *mess* o' people."

"A nice *mess* of children."

A lad, looking at a picture of the Giant Cormoran with sheep and swine slung round his waist, exclaimed, "It looks like a *mess* o' little rabbits tied about him an' all!"

"She's a poor *mess*. She can't go out to sarvice: she's a weakly *mess*" (a poor lot).

"I got inflammation when I was over my *mess* of Mary" (at her birth).

MEZE, *sb.* a labyrinth or maze cut in the turf.

"When I wur a boy we us'd to call it Wing *meze*."

MIMMOCKING, *adj.* tiny, minikin (applied to a delicate baby).

MINCH, *v.a. var. pron.* of "mince."

"I won't *minch* it" (will not "mince matters").

MOLLUCK, *v.a.* to injure, mess about.

"I wouldn't take it up with my fingers, for fear I should *molluck* it."

MOLLY-WASP, *sb.* a mole, *talpa*.

MOST-IN-GENERAL, *adv.* usually.

MOTHER, *sb.* a prolific fungus generated by beer, and nourished with sugar and water. It produces a liquor which certainly smells exactly like malt vinegar, and a woman who showed me one of the scions propagated under her care assured me that it had the serviceable properties of vinegar.

"I kep' the *mōther* in a saucer o' purpose to show you."

MOULD, *sb. var. pron.* of "mole," *talpa*.

MOULDY-WARP, *sb.* a mole. I heard this name used by an old man in Glaston on the same day that I heard a child in Bisbrooke (the next parish) use the form "molly-wasp" as its equivalent.

"A *mouldiwarp* rootled oop the white clemātis."

MOULTER, *v.a.* to moult, as birds.

"We allus reckons it's best for the hens to *moulter* early in the season."

MUCK, *sb.* and *v.a.* dirt, mud.

"They boys make such a *muck*."

"I bain't fit to coom into your house: I've all over *muck*."

"If my daughter don't coom soon I shall be *mucked* to death."

MUCKY, *adj.*

"Wonderful *mucky*."

MUMMERS, *sb.* performers in a traditional Christmas drama.

I have never seen these since I left Berkshire and Worcestershire, but the Rector of Lyndon, near Oakham, tells me that the Edithweston mummers performed in his parish on Saturday, December 22, 1888.

NAME, *v.a.* to christen.

"This un's not been *named* yet."

NEMMONIES, *sb. var. pron.* "wood anemones."

NESSEN; also NESSES, *pl.* of "nest."

NEVER-NO-MORE, *adv.* never again.

NIP, *v.a.* and *n.* to move quickly, pick up.

"Yew *nip* off!" "She *nips* along down the road."

"When my sight was good, if I had a minute in the field or anywhere, I used to *nip* a little book up: but now I'm done."

NODDING, *sb.* short-bread made in a pan with dripping or butter.

"Put in a bit of *nodding* into the oven."

NOINTED, *p.p. var. pron.* of "anointed."

"The Lord's *nointed*."

NOISING, *part.* annoying. ?

"She's been *noising* me: she's allus *noising* me."

NOIST, *adj. var. pron.* of "nice."

NOTCHES, *sb.* runs at cricket, still so-called from the primitive mode of scoring on a stick.

NOTIFIED, *adj.* famous.

"My good man's a *notified* man for mowing."

NOT-WELL, *adj.* unwell. The latter word is said to have been coined by Horace Walpole.

"I'm very *not-well*, thank you!"

OÄTS, *sb. var. pron.* (surviving in Rutland as a dissyllable).

OBLEEGE, *v.a. var. pron.* "Cuthbert Bede" says: "A survival of once fashionable pronunciation. Earl Russell said 'obleege.' So did Lady Elizabeth Wells, of Holme Wood, who also said 'sparrow-grass' and 'yallow as goold.' Mr. Heathcote, of Conington Castle, also says this."

ODOCITY. See DOCTRY.

OF, *prep.* and *adv.* on; UP OV, upon.

"He happened *ov* his ooncle in Stahmford."

"*Up ov* a wagon."

OFF, *prep.* of, from; also OFF OF.

"Oi bought it *off* Mr. Berridge."

"She got it *off off* Mr. Clarke."

OLD-ANCIENT, *adj.* antiquated.

"You might like to see this *old-ancient* book, sir?" It proved to be an early edition of Keble's *Christian Year*, getting its character from its quotations from Greg. Nazianzen, &c. Meanwhile, its owner was daily reading his "Breeches Bible" and his Speed's *Great Brittain* without any inconvenience from their old antiquity.

ONKED, *adj.* awkward.

"Everything went *onked*."

"It's the *onkedest* road as ever you see."

OOKEM, *var. pron.* of the place-name "Oakham." "This," as the late Mr. Bradley ("Cuthbert Bede") has noted, "was the pronunciation of Mr. G. Wingfield."

A jingle which I have heard runs thus:—

"Nottingham [perhaps Cottingham], where
they knock 'em down:
Ookem, where they cook 'em:
Bringhurst, where they bury 'em,
And Cottesmore, where they cry."

ORTS. See AUSTR.

LOUDACIOUS, *adj. var. pron.* of "audacious."

"Them *oudacious* boys!"

OVER GIT and OVER LIVE, *v.a.* to survive.

"She won't *over git* it, not loightly."

OWN-TO, *v.a.* to confess.

PAD, *sb. var. pron.* of "path."

PADDY, *phr.*

"I cut my finger when I was doing a bit of *Paddy*" (*i.e.*, mowing).

PARPEN ASHLAR. See above, ASHLAR. *Perpendaschler*, *parpin aschler*, or *perpoynt*, is explained in Willis and Clark's *Archit. Hist. Cambridge* (Glossary) as "hewn or squared stone faced on both sides."

PARVIL, *sb.*

"*Parvills* for the pinfold gate."—*Parish Accounts*, 1750.

PANSHON, *sb. var. pron.* of "pancheon," a large round pan.

PASSER, *sb.*, or NAIL-PASSER, a gimlet.

"The poor beast run a *passer* into his fut." "What! You mean a gimlet?" "A *mail-passer* we calls it, your reverence."

PASS THE TIME OF DAY, *phr.* to exchange a passing greeting. See DAY.

PEAKIN, *adj.* pining.

"A poor *peakin* little thing."

PEARL, *sb.* the head of a rivet. ?

"Six nine-inch Riets and *perls*, 2s."—*Accounts* (for the town stocks), 1756.

PEERT, *adj.* lively.

"He looked quite *peert*." "I felt quite *peert* this morning."

PECK, *phr.*

"O'i've had my *peck* o' trouble."

PEGGY, *sb.* a bird, a common name for the white-throat.

PEPT, *p.* of "to peep."

"She joost *pept* in at the window."

PEN, *sb.* a hen-pen, a hen-coop. I found that Rutland boys were not familiar with the word "coop" or "rabbit-hutch."

PENDLE, *sb.* a pendulum.

"Board for the *pendel* case, 4d."—*Church Account*, 1739.

"Allowed fox [the carpenter] for cutting way for the *pendle*, 1s."—*Church Account*, 1742.

PEW-IT, *sb. var. pron.* of "peewit," the lapwing. Similarly, the great Lincolnshire poet makes it rhyme with "cruet" in Will Waterproof's apostrophe of the plump head-waiter.

PICKNICKLE, *v.n.* to put up a wattle-fence.

"Where's your husband?" "He's *picknickling* to-day."

PIG, *sb.* a woodlouse. Called a "sow" in some places.

PIGGLE, *v. freq.* of "pick." Particularly of rooting up potatoes with the hand.

PIGHTLE, *sb.* a small field.

PILL, *v.a. var. pron.* of "peel."

"Mr. M— wur very choice of his Cambridge kidney potatoes, as if they was goold. But they took some *pillling*, they did" (required careful and laborious peeling).

PINDER, *sb.* a parish officer appointed by the vestry to impound estrays in the pin-fold.

PINE, *v.a.* to starve.

"It's no use *pinning* them" (the recipients of out-door relief).

"I tell Jane not to water the clemätis. It's making too much wood; it needs to be *pined*."

PINFOLD, *sb.* a pen for sheep and (more commonly) a pound for stray cattle.

"For mending the *pinfould* Yeat, 2s. 3d."—*Accounts*, 1721.

"For a Hook for ye *pinfold* door, and putting in, 1s."—*Accounts*, 1749.

The ordinary term also occurs in the same accounts: "The *Pound* wall repairing."—1738. "For mending the *Pound* gate, 1s."—1764.

PINGLE, *sb.* (A.S.) a small enclosure of land. The small paddock by Stretton Church is called "the *Pingle*" in old deeds.

PINK, *sb. var. pron.* of "spink," the chaffinch.

PINNER, *sb.*; also PINNY, a pinafore.

PINSHOT, *sb.* (A.S.) the fine paid to redeem an impounded beast.

PIT, *sb.* a pond.

PLAUM, *v.*; also PLIM, to cut up a path or road.

"They *plaumed* it oop so, who could keep it tidy?"

PITCH, *v.n.* to load hay, &c., on a wagon with a fork.

"He hurt his side, *pitching*."

PLAZEN, *sb. pl.* of "place."

"The land's still cracked in *plazen* from the drought."

PLIM, *v.a.* to plump, fill out (*e.g.*, a pillow); raise up in furrows a path (which ought to be beaten flat) by wheels, frost, &c.

PLOUGH MONDAY, *sb.* the first Monday after Twelfth Day. On the Monday after the Sunday in the Octave of Epiphany, the twelve days of Christmas being over, and good-cheer and wages spent, the labourers went round with a plough decked out, to ask for donations after their first day's work. Now they go round—men, lads, or little boys—in small companies, sometimes with a small attempt at disguise or dressing up, but without the plough.

PLOUGH-WITCHERS, *sb.* men and lads dressed up with blacked faces, strips of paper in their hats, carrying a holly bush, on Plough Monday.

"He (a little boy) was so set on the *plough-witching*."—1888.

POKE, *sb.* a bag or pocket.

"What wur that *poke* as you wore of yewr back?" (a question asked by a farmer of a Cambridge graduate after the first occasion when he had worn in church his master-of-arts' hood, he having been a ten-year-man previously under the old *régime*).

"Her milk-*pokes*" (of a cow).

POOR MESS, *sb. phr.*

"O, sir, I'm a *poor mess*!" (in wretched health).

POPLIN, *adj.* belonging to poplar trees. "Upper *Poplin* Spring" and "Nether *Poplin* Spring," fields in Glaston, 1841.

POPPLE, *sb.* a poplar tree.

"Will you have the *popple* hulled?"

PO'SES, *sb. pl.* of "post"; also in the *sing.* a "pos."

"For two *poses* of wood, 8d."—*Accounts*, 1721.

"Set the gat *pos* at Church, 3d."—*Waywarden's Account*, 1721.

PRĚTTY, *adj.* pronounced as with -e-, not as "pritty."

"The music is very *pretty*."

PRICK-OUT, *v.n.* to push out, lengthen.

"The days begin to *prick-out* already in January."

PRINCĒ-FEATHERS, *sb.* (the possessive "prince" as a disyllable), the lilac-tree bloom.

PUNCH, *sb.* a short, stumpy figure.

"He wur sooch another little *poonch*" (a fat, little boy).

PUMPTIAL, *adj. var. pron.* of "punctual."

"Mr. Roberts, the clerk, wur sooch a *pumptial* old gentleman."

PURELY, *adv. or adj.* well in health.

PUT, *phr.* (of an apprentice).

"I should like to *put* him to the butchering or the shoemaking."

QUINCĒ, *sb.* (the final -e is still pronounced); also SQUINCH.

"That tree's a *quincey*."

QUOCKEN, *v.a.* to choke.

"My cough is fit to *quocken* me."

RADDLEMAN, *sb.* a digger of raddle, or ruddle (red ochre).

"And little Rutlandshire is termed *Raddleman*."—Drayton's *Polyolbion*, xxiii.

RAMMIL, *sb.*

"Goodman Woodcock, for Raming *Rammil* out of the church porch, 6d."—*Church Account*, 1766.

I find in the same year a charge of 2s. for "my man Raming the Greaves" (*i.e.*, graves).

RAMPER, *sb.*; also RAMPERWAY, the highway.

RAMSHACKLE, *adj.* ill-repaired.

"Quite a *ramshackle* place."

RARE, *adj. var. pron.* of "raw," underdone (of meat).

"I'd as lief eat it a little *ra*'."

RAUCHY, *adj.* (*au* as in "baulk," *ch* as in "chemist") cold, raw (of the atmosphere).

"It's very *rauchy* an' cold this marning."

RAY or REYE, *sb.*

"Paid Mr. Gibson for Rush *Reye*, 2s. 2d."—*Parish Accounts*, June, 1744 (for rebuilding a cottage at Ufford).

REAR, *v.n.* to expectorate.

REEK, *v.n.* to smoke or steam, as wet clothes drying before the fire.

"How it *reeks*!"

RECKLING, *sb.* the smallest or weakest in a brood.

RIG or RIG-TREE, *sb.* and *adj. var. pron.* of "ridge," the ridge-beam, &c., of a roof. I find, however, in the *Churchwarden's Account*, 1744, "For a *ridg* tile, 3d."

RIGHT, *sb. pec.* (expression of duty and obligation rather than privilege).

"You've a *roight* to coom in proper toime."

RIGHTLE, *v.a.* to set to rights, alter, adapt.

"I'll take one o' thay old toobs an' *rightle* it oop for the children's rabbits."

RIP, *sb.* a profane reprobate.

"Cuthbert Bede" says: "I have heard of a man looking at a tombstone on which were the usual initials for the inscription, *Requiescat in Pace*, and, after spelling it over, remarking, 'Ah! he wur an old *rip*, that he wur!'"

ROGUE-HANDLED, *past. part.*

I have heard it said of one who had once possessed 8ool., but who came at last to be an inmate of the Work-house, "He's either been very extravagance, or else he's been *rogue-handled*, you're sure!"

ROOTLE, *v.n.* to turn up the ground (used of a pig; also of a mole).

ROSE-TREE, *sb. var. pron.* ("rose" dissyllabic) of "rose-tree."

RUDDLEMAN, *sb. var. pron.* of "raddleman." Dr. Sebastian Evans quotes this from Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, III., ii., 2, 2, and, though belonging rather to Leicestershire, I repeat it here because the name is proverbially attached to Rutlanders by Ray, &c.

RUNLET, *sb.* a water-drain.

"Paid Herbert for two days Work at scouring Wire Lane *Runlett*, 20 June, 1755, 1s. 6d."—*Parish Accounts*.

SAD, *adj.* heavy (of things sodden or badly cooked); also used of stiff, heavy soil.

"Them potatoes ain't a bit *sad* this year: not if you eat them hot."
"The *sad* land."

SAIM or **SEAM**, *sb.* the lard of a pig's "leaf."

"If you take out the *saim*, and mix it with milk, and strain it, you won't know it from milk with the cream on it." So I have been told; I cannot say, *experto crede*.

SAMMY, *adj.* sappy.

"The hay is *sammy*."

SARVE, *v.a. var. pron.* of "serve."

SAW'D, *p.p. var. pron.* of "seen."

"I should like to 'a *saw'd* it."

SCANTLING, *sb.* light joists of wood.

"To 26 feet of *scantling* at 2d. per foot, for filling up the old seate att the Church."—1727.

"For 30 foot of dale (*i.e.*, deal) . . . 5s.
to 15 foot of *cantlen*, 3 by 4 . . . 2s. 6d."—1751.

SCHEME, *v.a.* to contrive.

"I don't joost see how you *scheme* it."

SCRAT, *v.n.* to scramble along, make shift.

"As long as I can *scrat*, I'll do without the 'lieving officer."

"If we can't get him to help with the job, we must make shift to *scrat* along."

SCROLL, *sb. pec.*

"He's got on the wrong *scroll*!" a boy exclaims, seeing his neighbour writing on the wrong line of his copy-book.

SCUFFLE, *v.n.* to pull the soil about with a bit of iron.

SEN, *pr.* equivalent to —"self" in the forms "mysen," "hersen."

SENNERS; also SINNERS, *sb. var. pron.* of "sinews."

SHACK, *sb.* a worthless, idle fellow.

"He went Ookem with some o' them *shacks*, an' they drew all the money out of his pocket, I sopoase."

SHACKLE, *v.a.* to shake, disorder, lay standing corn.

After some heavy rain the corn is "so *shackled* that you cannot reap it."

SHALE, *v.a. var. pron.* of "shell."

"I've *shaled* the beans."

SHEAR-HOG, *sb.* a teg, or full-grown lamb, after its first shearing.

SHEPS, *sb. pl.* places in an ear of corn where the kernel of wheat ought to be. Perhaps a *var. pron.* of "shapes."

"The ear is a'most all *sheps*."

SHEDDER, *var. pron.* of "shudder."

SHIMMY, *sb. var. pron.* of "chemise."

"She'd joost got her little *shimmy* on."

SHIP, *sb. var. pron.* of "sheep."

"Who' be them *ship*?"

SHIP-HOOKS and TAR-BOTTLES, *pec.* a boy's name for "pot-hooks and hangers," the curves produced in elementary copy-book practice.

SHITTLES, *sb. var. pron. of* "shuttles" (from the shape), lozenge-shaped buns with currants and caraway-seeds, given to children and old people on St. Valentine's Day. They are becoming obsolete. The last I saw was in 1879.

SHOOT, *sb.*; also SHOOT or SHOOL, *v.a.* to mend a rope. ?

"Paid for a Bell Rope and shooting another, 2s. 6d."—*Church Account*, 1720.

"For the Bell Rope and six shoots of y^e old, 8s."—1730.

SHOOT, SHIT, SHET, SHUT, to get; *v.n.* to throw off, get rid of.

"I ha'n't not no peace while I can get shoot o' my food."

SHUFT, *sb.* a blast of wind.

"I heer'd the shoofst, an', thinks I, 'Theer's a slate blowed off!'"

SILLY, *adv.* foolishly.

"How can you talk so silly!"

SIN, *adv.* and *prep. var. pron. of* "since."

"Ever sin I' bin here."

SINNERS; also SENNERS, *sb. var. pron. of* "sinews."

"Oh! my poor sinners and my guides!"

SIPPLEUS, *sb. var. pron. of* "erysipelas."

SIZES, *sb. pl. var. pron. of* "assizes."

"A sises bill, 1s."—*Constable's Account*, 1720.

"Fore [*i.e.*, 4] Sessions Bills, 2 Size Bills."—*Constable's Account*, 1764.

SLABBY, *adj.* soaked (of earth).

"The land wur that slabby, it wur all of a soak."

SLAT, *sb.* a spline or thin strip of wood rather stouter than a lath.

"The door didn't fit, so the man coom'd an' put a bit o' slat joost theer."

SLEERY, *adj. var. pron. of* "slithery"; slippery, muddy.

SLIP-COAT-CHEESE, *sb.* a cream-cheese something like the 'thin Cottenham' of Cambridgeshire, but not so good.

SLOOMY, *adj.* slovenly.

"Some horses gets into sloomy ways."

SLOPE, *v.n.* to decamp stealthily; elope.

"Their lodger sloped last week, I suppose." (This is perhaps a vulgarism rather than a provincialism, but I note its *habitat*.)

SLUSH ; also SLUSHWAYS, *adv.* slanting.

"Turn it *slushways*!" "Is that *slush* enow?"

SLUTHERING, *part.* walking loiteringly along.

"He (the postman) coom *sluthering* along, as though he'd half an hour to spare."

SNIB, *v.a. var. pron.* of "snub."

"Them fox-terriers takes a deal of *snibbing*." (The word occurs in "the margent" to the old editions at least of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.)

SOFT, *adj.* foolish, imbecile. A Rutland children's rhyme runs thus:—

"You know my brother Willy?
He's *soft* an' you're silly."

SOIL, *v.a.* to strain liquids.

SOLID, *adj.* something between solemn and stolid ; grave. Also *adv.* in a good sense, in earnest, verily : "Honour bright!" as the saying is.

"That I am! *Solid*!"

SOMETHING BETTER, *pec.* convalescent.

SOODLING, *part.* (perhaps *var. pron.* of "sideling"), of a shy, hesitating manner.

"She wur *soodling* about."

SPEAK AFTER, *phr.*

"It doesn't do to *speak after* her," implying that the person mentioned is (to put it mildly) an inaccurate random talker and untrustworthy as an authority.

SPECTABLE, *adj. var. pron.* of "respectable."

"There wur some woonderful *spectable* people in Glas'on then."

SPELCH, *v.n.* to splinter.

"When he broke his thigh the second bout, it warn't the old break, d'ye see, but it *spelched* down to where it broke afore."

SPINNEY, *sb.* a small plantation, *spinetum*.

"They're agin Fox-hole *Spinney*."

"*Spinney* Close," "Top *Spinney* Close," "Fox earth *Spinney*," "North Gate *Spinney*," "Pond Gate *Spinney*," &c., appear in Glaston map, 1841.

SPLUNGE, *v.n. var. pron.* of "plunge."

"The pony *splunged* wi' me."

SPRAG, *v.a.* to stop a wagon with a spar of wood. I have heard this used by farm labourers, but I suspect that it is an importation by the railway navvies.

SPUR, *sb. pec.* When banns of marriage are published at the first time of asking there is said to be "a *spur* on."

SPURRINGS, *sb.* the three publications of the banns of matrimony.

SQUANDERING, *adj.* straggling.

"They calls it 'Long Lyddington' 'cause it's sooch a large *squandering* village."

SQUENCH, *v.a. var. pron.* of "quench."

"We'm not roightly *squenced* our thirst."

SQUITCH, *sb.* twitch, or couch grass, *triticum repens*.

STAIL, *sb. var. pron.* of "tail," a handle or stalk.

"A *stail* 's wanting for the Turk's-head broosh."

STALL, *v.a.* to hinder, set fast.

A labourer on the roads tells how he had made it too rough for his bitter enemy, the traction-engine, to ascend the hill: "I *stalled* her!"

"The engine was *stalled* on Uppingham Hill, seemingly."

STICKY-FINGERED, *adj.* thievish.

"He's a *sticky-fingered* chap, an' all. The very fust day he's out of prison he steals a bag of potatoes out of Widow Baines' garding."

STANDARD, *pec.* an old inhabitant.

"There's less done for the old *standards* than for them as cooms new to the town; so I tell them."

STARNEL, *sb. var. pron.* of "starling," *sturnus vulgaris*.

STATTIS, *sb. pl.* a statute-fair. The following extracts from old parish accounts of constables and overseers illustrate the modern pronunciation:—

"Charge at the *Statiss*, 1s. 2d."—1720.

"Paid to the Clerk for speaking of y^e *Stattis* in y^e Church, 2d."—1739.

"For going to the *Statyce*, 1s. 6d."—1743.

"For giving notice of the *Statyces*, 2d."—1746.

"For *Stattius* Calling and Attendance, 1s. 4d."—1749.

"Paid for a *Stattis* Bill, 4d."—1752.

STAUBENS or **STAWBENS**, *sb.* brushwood which springs up from stumps of roots.

STAUNCH, *adj.* thick, stout: as of a pitch of hay or straw to be taken up with a fork.

STEER, *adj.* steep. I have heard this used of hilly ground; also of a high-pitched roof.

"We needn't have the new roof to the barn so *steer* as it is at present."

STICK, *v.n.* to pick up sticks for firewood.

"I've been *sticking* all the morning."

STENCH-PIPES, STENCH-TRAPS, *sb.* appliances for sanitation. For an example, see above, under **CROOKLE**.

STILL, *adj.* sober, peaceable, respectable.

"Her husband's a *still* quiet man."

STINT, *sb.* a written agreement usually made from time to time (under the old *régime* of "open fields") among those who claimed common rights. It defined and limited the number of "beast," sheep, etc., that each was entitled to turn in on the unenclosed field.

STOCK, *sb.* cattle.

"It makes it bad for the *stock*."

STOUK (and **STOOK**, the less common pronunciation in Rutland), *sb.* a shock of corn-sheaves.

"It may joost as well grow-out in the *stook* as where it stands."

"When they took they tithes, they used to gether the tenth *stouk* o' whêat and the tenth shock o' barley."

STRAME, *v.a.* to stride, to measure by pacing.

"I could soon *strame* it, if you want to know the length."

STRAW-SUCKER, *sb.* the white-throat, a bird which makes her nest of straw, &c.; known also as "Peggy" or "Chitty White-throat."

STREET, *sb.* The principal road through a village is distinguished as "the *street*," however sparse the houses may be. Compare the use of **TOWN** and "town's-end."

STRIKE, *sb.* a bushel (with the superabundance having been stricken off level).

"Better nur ten *striks* o' barley."

"For half a peck of slate pins . . . 6d.

For a *strike* of hair 6d."—*Accounts, 1744.*

STRINKLING, *sb.* a sprinkling.

STUBBY, *adj.* short, stunted.

"A poor, *stubby*, little child."

STUNT, *adj.* short-tempered, crusty, stubborn.

"She coom in very *stunt* joost now. One time she's fit to put you in her pocket; an' another she've all at var'ance."

SUMMERINGS, *sb. pl.* Quarrenden apples are so-called.

SUPPER, v.a. to cause to suppurate. ?

"My leg's very bad. I fancy I want something to *sooper* it more."

SUPPER, v.a. and n. to "fother" horses in the evening; to give the last meal at night.

"Coom and help me to *sooper* up."

SUPPOSE, pec. "I suppose" and "So I suppose" are occasionally, with an excess of caution, used to introduce, and more frequently brought in to comment on, statements known for fact by the speaker.

"I *suppose* Lord C—— coom back a-Friday" (the speaker having spoken to his lordship on the day named). I have selected this as an extreme case of non-committal. A more familiar and typical instance is, "He was preaching at Uppingham yesterday, I *suppose*."

SURE, pec. "For *sure*" and "You're *sure*" are common equivalents for "You may take that for a certainty."

SWALLOW-PIT, sb. an eddy or whirlpool. ?

"He got into a *swallow-pit* in Haringworth river and was drowned, poor thing!" (i.e., in the little river Welland, which *swells* rapidly and treacherously, as its name implies).

SWIMMER, sb. a piece of wood put in a pail to prevent the milk, or other liquid, from easily splashing over.

TATCHET-END, sb. a cobbler's end of thread.

TAIL-WHEAT, sb. the inferior grain, blown further than the heavier corn when winnowed by hand.

"To make the carn averages fair, you've a roight to tek the *tail-wheat* an' not the best samples only."

TAKE-UP, pec. of weather, to clear up.

TANE or TAEN, p. var. pron. of [has] "taken."

"Jim *ta'en* it to the station a fortnight was Monday."

TARRIER, sb. a tarrar, or terrier, the survey of ecclesiastical estates; a small dog, a terrier.

"For a *tARRIER* of the gleb land, 2s."—*Churchwarden's Accounts, 1720.*

TAWER, sb. a leather-dresser. See WHITTIRE.

TEAR, v.a.

"For Ale for the worck man at Mary Joyces Chimny, 6d.

Do. *Tearing* of the Chimney 2s. od.

For hay to *Tear* it with 1s. 3d."

Overseer's Accounts, 1720.

TEEM, *v.n.* to pour down with rain, &c.

"It *teems* down." "The bloud *teemed* through my shawl."

"Where the slates is broken, the wet *teems* down ever so, into our tea-cups at wer tea, an' all."

TELEGRAFT, *sb. var. pron.* of "telegraph."

"I reckons that the old beacon wur a *telegrafi*. It says in the history as how they was invented by Potelmy," said a well-read septuagenarian, referring, no doubt, to Ptolemy.

TENNIS, *v.a.* to strike with a rebound.

"I think she must 'a fell ovr the scraper, for if she'd hit against the corner of the house it would 'a *tennised* her agin the soft-water tub."

TEST CASE, *phr.* "Make it a *test case*, and give him an order for the house," is the course frequently recommended by Guardians of the Poor when they have to deal with an application for out-door relief where the circumstances are of a suspicious character.

THACK, *sb. var. pron.* of "thatch." Used sometimes of the "hackle" covering a bee-hive.

"The roof's very bad. I must get Johnny Clarke to *thack* it."

"For *thacking*."—*Parish Accounts*, 1720.

THAT...AS, *adv.* corresponding to "so...that" in scholars' English.

"She were *that* drenched, as you might have draw'd the wāter from her apurn."

THEY, *var. pron.* of "those."

"*They* boys!"

THIS-AWAY, *adv.* in this direction.

THOMASING, *phr.* going round begging on St. Thomas' Day (December 21st).

A man-servant, who objected to answering so many summons to the door, asked, as a poser: "Do you know why you call it *Thomasing*?"

"I suppose as he wur the gen'leman as left us the gifs," was the reply.

THROM. *prep. var. pron.* of "from."

THROPPUNSE, *var. pron.* of "threepence."

THRONG, *adj.* crowded.

THURROW, *sb. var. pron.* of "furrow."

TICKET, *phr.*

"How's your wife?" "Well, she's joost not the *ticket*" (not as right as might be). Used of persons or things.

TIDD, *adj.* fond.

"The child's so *tidd* of her least brother."

TIDDY, *adj.* tiny.

"Her wur the *tiddiest* little thing. I know'd her wur not long for the world."

TILL, *adv.* while. (*Per contra*, "while" is used to represent the received sense of "till.")

TINE, *sb.* the prong of a fork.

"He run the *tine* of the fork into my fut."

TINKER, *n.* and *v.* of bungling repairs.

"He's been *tinkering* at it a long time, that he'll never make a good job of it."

"He promised to mend it as good as new, but he's but a poor *tinker* after all."

TIPE, *v.a.* to turn (a load of coal) out of a cart.

TISTLE, *sb. var. pron.* of "thistle."

"I could match sooch a job as hassock-hoeing or spooding *tistles*."

TO, *prep.* for; of a relish, &c., vegetables, drink; of, concerning; but, except (up to, *exclusive*).

"Oi'd nobbut dry bread *to* my dinner, toimes an' toimes Oi hev'n't."
(*Cf.* "They had John *to* their minister."—*Acts of the Apostles*, A.V.)

"Will you take any mustard *to* your beef?"

"Mother sometimes takes a little drop *to* her supper."

"What will you take *to* your dinner, Mr. S——?"

"What do you think *to* it yoursen?"

"The last letter she wrote—no! I won't tell a lie if I can help it!—the last letter *to* one."

TONG, *sb. var. pron.* of "tongue."

TOTING, *part.* to peep or pry.

"She come *tōting* in at the window."

TOT-OUT, *v.a.* to carry round and pour out the allowance of ale.

"Who's going to be *totter-out*?" (I am not sure that this is not of Cambridgeshire extraction. However, "*tot it up*" has been commonly used in Rutland in the sense of "count it up" in generations which knew nothing of "the Ajax long tot cards" and such like educational implements.)

TOTTER-GRASS, *sb.* "quaking-grass," *briza media*.

"If you want to gether *totter-gress*, you med go down Press'on Lane."

TOWN, *sb. pec.* often applied to villages or townships of two hundred population or so, while Uppingham (containing some thousands) I once heard called "the village of Uppingham."

"The *town-end*." "The top of the *town*."

"The *town-stocks*."—*Old Accounts*.

"Received of the *Towne* of Glayston."—*Ibid*.

"The *town's-end*" is the phrase now in use at Luffenham for the end of the village. There is a monument in the chancel there to the memory of John Digby, Esq. (who died in 1758), "lineally descended from an Antient Family whose Residence has been at *this Town* near Four Hundred Years."

TRADE, *sb.* fuss, trouble,

"She made such a *trade* of it."

TRAY, *sb.* a wattled-hurdle.

"I'll put a *tray* to keep the ship out o' the gap."

TRIG, *sb.* a narrow path in a wood.

TURPS, *sb. pl. var. pron.* of "turnips."

TUSHES, *sb. pl. var. pron.* of "tusks."

TUSSOCK, *sb.* a tuft of coarse grass.

UP OF, *prep.* upon.

VALENTINE-BUNS, *sb.* the baker's name for "shittles," *q.v.* At Lyndon (1889) children go round to various houses, as on May Day, singing songs and asking the inmates to "Remember Saint Valentine."

VIPER'S DANCE, *pec. var. pron.* for "Saint Vitus's Dance."

I have heard "*invitus*" hazarded as the etymology of the name of this malady. As there is a vulgar error current that St. Vitus is a saint invented by the Protestant imagination, I may mention that he appears as a martyr, in company with SS. Modestus and Crescentia, in antient calendars and modern martyrologies, on June 15th. He was a noble Sicilian saint, patron of dancers and of those who have a difficulty in early rising. Angels came and danced in his prison, A.D. 303.

WANKLING, *adj.* weakly.

WARBLE, *sb.* a sore place (from the bite of a fly?).

"The brown mare's got what they call a *warble* on her neck, just where the collar goes. They come at this time of year—in July and August."

WARRANT, *sb. var. pron.* of "warrant."

"A *Warend*."—*Constable's Accounts*, 1720.

WAS, *v.n. pec.* went away, have been gone (as we say "I was from home").

"I never *was* from Thorpe to Stahmford afoor."

WASH-DYKE, *sb.* a pit for sheep-washing.

WASHING-TRAY, *sb.* a wooden tub for laundry-work, considered a more genteel expression than "kim'nel."

WATER-BLOBS, *sb.* a marsh weed.

WE, or WEER, and WER; *pr. possessive, var. pron.* of "our."

"We'm not 'ed *weer* loonch."

WELT, *sb.* a seam.

"The *welts* is all undone."

WELT, *v.a.* to beat.

"A hound coom over the dyke, an', my aunt! how the hoon'sman did *welt* him!"

WER; also WUR, *pr. possessive.* See WEER.

"We'm had *wer* teas."

WESH, *v.a. var. pron.* of "wash."

In old parish accounts I find:—

"For *whising* the tabill cloth."—1717, 1719.

"Surplis *whasing*."—1720.

"*Whasing* the tabell cloth."—1729.

"For *weshing* the lining, and Cleening Plate, 5s."—1768.

"For *Weashing* of the Communong Linning, 5s."—1776.

WHEAT, *sb.* The old dissyllabic pronunciation of "wheat" still survives.

WHILE, WHILES, or WHILST, *adv.* until.

"The North Weste windeoor, I was 2 dayes; And my Son was 2 days. And the third day *wile* three a Clock, 6s. 4d."—*Mason's Account*, 1722.

WHINGELING, *adj.* whining, fretful.

WHIPPET, *sb.* a thin, slightly-made person.

WHIRLY-PUFF, *sb.* a whirling eddy of dust.

"*Whirly poofs* mostly tokens dry weather."

WHISSUNTIDE, WHISSUN, *var. pron.* of "Whitsun," or, as Professor Skeat would have us write, "Whit."

"*Whissun* Sunday is our feast-Sunday."

"So many folks keeps the *Whissun* holidays."

WHISSUN-BOSSSES, *sb.* the round blossoms of the guelder rose; called also "snowballs."

WHITTIRE, *sb.* one who works and "taws" whit-leather for coarse purposes. As Dr. Evans expresses it, the relation of the tradesman is as follows; Cobbler: shoemaker:: *whittower*: harness-maker.

"Name, A. B——. Place of Residence, North Luffenham. Trade or Occupation, *Whittower*."—*Parish Register*.

WHITTLE, *sb.* a clasp-knife.

WHO, *pr. interrogative, var. pron.* of "whose?"

"*Who*' be them ship?"

WHULL, WHULLY, *adj. and adv. var. pron.* of "whole," "wholly." Sometimes the *h* is aspirated in this word, and in "who," &c., likewise.

WHUM, *adv. and sb. var. pron.* of "home."

"I'm a-goin' *whum*."

WINDMILL, *phr.* An inferior caligraphist making "Bill Stumps, his mark," with a cross, is said to "do the *windmill*."

WINDORE, *sb. var. pron.* of "window."

"The North Weste *windeoor*."—*Accounts*, 1722.

WINDOW-PEEPER, *sb.* an obsolete office, whether connected with the window-tax or the watchman's duty I cannot say.

"Spent with the *window peeper*, 1s."—*Constable's Account*, 1720.

"Paid Lawrence pickreing for going with *Windowpeeper*, 6d."—1744.

WIN'-SHAKE, *sb.* (long *-i-* as in "wine," "time," &c.) a windfall; a bough of a tree blown down.

"There's a *win-shake* in the choorch yard."

WIRE or WYRE, *sb.* a weir or sluice in a stream; a pond with a hatch.

"For wood at the *wire*, 2d."—*Highway Account*, 1719.

"For two days Worke in *Wyre* Lane and the Townsend, 1s. 6d."—1743.

"Middle *Wier*," "Wier Close," "Far *Wier*," "The *Wire* Hill," appear in Glaston maps, &c.

WOH, *pr. interrogative, aspirated pr.* of "who?" I have heard a local catechist begin by asking a child, "*Wo* made you?"

WORK, *v.n. and a.* to manage; to go on.

"It *works* well enoo."

"It doan't *work* as it ought'n *work*" (said of garden soil).

"It's o' no use, I can't *work* it!" exclaimed the old clerk of R——, after a third false start at raising a hymn.

WORRIT, *sb.* and *p. var. pron.* of "worry" (both of persons and things).

"Her's a bit o' a worrit."

WUR, *pr. possessive.* See WE.

WUTS, *sb. var. pron.* of "oats"; originally pronounced as a dissyllable, "oäts," from which form "wuts" is reached by quicker pronunciation.

YAH, *pr. var. pron.* of "you."

"No, yah doant!"

YATE, *sb. var. pron.* of "gate."

"The pinfould Yeat."—*Overseer's Accounts, 1721.*

YOURN, *pr.* (in absolute construction), *var. pron.* of "yours."

'It bisn't yourn."

A D D E N D A.

A few additions have reached me too late for insertion above.

BUG, *adj.* big, in the sense of "conceited."

"She is too *bug*" (she thinks too much of herself).

CAR, *sb.*, and CARFUL, *adj.*, *var. pron.* for "care" and "careful."

"I must ta' *car*." "I must be *carful*."

CLUNGY (the same as CLONGY.)

CRAP, *sb. var. pron.* of "crop."

"We've had a good *crap* this year."

DOITED, *part. adj.* dazed, stupid.

GAIN (add the further equivalents, "cheap," "inexpensive").

"I will do the job as *gain* as I can."

HAS is often used where we should use "is" in common English.

And, *vice versa*,—

IS is frequently used where we should say "has" in common English. Rutland thus preserves the use handed down from Teutonic ancestry.

"I *am* been wonderful bad." (I have been very ill.)

LEAD, *v.a.* and in common use absolutely. To cart or carry hay or corn.

"They are *leading* to-day."

LEATHER, *v.a.* to beat. (I cannot tell whether the true derivation is from using the leathern strap or from tanning the hide.)

"I'll *lether* you!"

MOUSE'S EAR, *sb.* the name of a plant, unfortunately not identified.

NOWT, *sb. var. pron.* of "naught" or "nought," nothing.

"It's *nowt* o' the kind!"

ODDLY, *adv. pec.* now and then ; here one and another there.

" You only see hares in the Field now *oddly*." (The " Field " refers to the " open field " before Inclosure.)

OWT, *sb. var. pron.* of " aught " or " ought," anything.

" I don't owe *owt* !"

SHACKING, *part. adj.* idle good-for-nothing.

" He's a *shacking* chap." This statement was made by a witness at the assizes at Oakham, and the judge asked what it meant. Dr. Abdy gave a full explanation of the phrase. Witness then deposed that the prisoner said to him, " I'll 'ave yur blud."

SHARP, *pec. adj. adverbial*, strictly.

An old woman in Rutland about thirty years ago gave this tersely accurate and expressive description of her short and decisive, though possibly not easy, method with her family when they had been young : " I kept them *sharp*, belly and carcase," meaning that they had had no more to eat than was strictly necessary, and that the rod was not spared.

P. vi., line 4 from bottom, for " clep " read " clip."

P. 4. " Beāns " is given rightly as a dissyllable in the GLOSSARY. Other like instances might have been given, as " heāp," " leāves," " meāt," " oāts," " spreed " (which is the old-fashioned pronunciation of " spread," the later and more polite pronunciation in Rutland being " spread " as a monosyllable), " wheāt."

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